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Mondale Isn't Alone With Erection Woes Reagan Camp Also Feeling Worried About Lost Opportunities of August

By David S. Broder
and Milton Coleman
Washington Post Service

ST. PAUL, Minnesota — With the traditional Labor Day starting date for the election campaign just a week away, the organizations of both Presidents Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale are struggling with problems.

More than a dozen Democratic governors urged Mr. Mondale and his aides Saturday to define his personality better, establish his campaign themes and allow more people to join up the campaign's high command.

The comments reflected widespread Democratic disappoint-

Vice President Bush presses the attack on Mondale's arms-control policies. Page 3.

ment with the political stumbles by Mr. Mondale and his running mate, Representative Gerald A. Ferraro of New York, that stalled the momentum they had gained from the San Francisco convention.

But the complaints were not confined to the Democratic camp. As some top Reagan aides left the convention last week in Dallas, they worried that they had failed to capitalize on the opportunities that their opponents had given them.

Internal divisions in the Reagan circle were being blamed for making him appear defensive and almost stridently negative in his acceptance speech.

The net result is ironic. Among the Mondale strategists, there is a greater sense of hope than would seem justified in a campaign barely leading in the Minnesota's home state and trailing almost everywhere else.

In the Reagan camp, there is greater nervousness than seems necessary with a candidate who has never lost a general election.

Interviews with many of the key strategists in Minnesota, in Dallas and in other parts of the nation show that each side perceives its problems and those of the opposition almost as mirror images, beginning with the staffs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

In U.S., Baby Boom Daughters Become Mothers

By Sandra G. Boettner
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Many of the Americans born during the baby boom of the 1950s, and who delayed childbearing during the 1970s, are now having children and creating a baby boom of their own.

"It seems there are a lot of people having babies because there are," said Suzanne Bianchi, a Census Bureau demographer.

In statistical terms, the phenomenon demographers call "the echo baby boom" is little more than a blip compared with the 64 million births recorded during the postwar baby boom, between 1946 and 1964. That peaked in 1957, when 4.3 million babies were born.

The current increase, which began in the late 1970s and is expected to last until 1990, is likely to be considerably smaller. So far, annual births have not reached four million, according to the Census Bureau.

Nevertheless, maternity wards are overcrowded. Birth-control clinics are jammed. Day-care centers have years-long waiting lists. Area school systems are bracing for a registration surge this fall after nearly a decade of declining enrollment.

And a new breed of entrepreneur is catering to contemporary parents who are older, richer, better educated and more demanding than their parents were.

Although the trend toward later marriage and childbearing is most pronounced among highly educated

white women, demographers say it is increasingly reflected among middle-class black women as well.

Nowhere is this change more apparent than in white-collar Washington, which leads the nation in median family income, educational

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

And unlike their mothers, who worked briefly and then retired to the suburbs for years or for good, these women are returning to work a few months after their children are born.

"We've seen a revolutionary change in the last 15 or 20 years, and I don't think we realize how significant it is because we're living it," said Leon Bouvier, a demographer with the Washington-based Population Reference Bureau. "More and more women are working at meaningful jobs because they want to."

As a result, the mothers of the 1980s are making decisions about raising their children and pursuing their careers that their mothers never faced.

Employers must make difficult decisions about promotion practices and maternity leave that simply were not issues a decade ago.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

A Bird? A Plane? No, a Pterodactyl!

Smithsonian Plans Airborne Replica of Extinct Reptile

By Robert A. Jones
Los Angeles Times Service

PASADENA, California — If all goes well, the Smithsonian Institution will put a flying, life-size replica of a pterodactyl, a giant reptile of the dinosaur age, into the air over Western Texas within the next two years.

Pterosaurs, also known as pterosaurs, were the largest known flying animals.

The replica being designed for the Smithsonian project was inspired by a pterosaur fossil uncovered in western Texas during the early 1970s. Named *Quetzalcoatlus northropi*, this pterosaur had a wingspan of 35 to 40 feet (10.5 to 12 meters) or about the same as a small private airplane. It was the largest fossil of the type ever found.

"Our goal is to build an exact copy that will fly up and down the Mall, circle the Washington Monument and land in front of the Air and Space Museum," said Walter Boyce, director of the museum, a

unit of the Smithsonian. He added that the flight would be filmed.

But first the pterosaur must be built. No one has ever designed a life-like, working replica of any flying animal, much less the largest one known to have existed. To do the project, in which the museum is investing \$200,000, Mr. Boyce chose Paul B. MacCready, an exponent of human-powered flight who heads a small high-technology firm in Pasadena.

In 1977, Mr. MacCready won a \$100,000 prize for producing the Gossamer Condor, the first airplane powered and controlled by a human. Two years later, a young cyclist, Bryan Allen, pedaled Mr. MacCready's second creation, the Gossamer Albatross across the English Channel to win another \$100,000.

At the offices of AeroVironment Inc. in Pasadena, Mr. MacCready conceded that the project presented many technological challenges. Although small wing-flapping devices have flown suc-

cessfully, he said, nothing has approached the requirements of the pterosaur project. Among the challenges are the huge wings, which must flap sufficiently to lift the creature through the air and still provide stability.

"This pterosaur had no tail for stability," he said. "So we are going to use what we call 'active controls' — wing twisting and so on. That's going to require a small artificial brain to tell the wings what to do."

Flapping power for the 140-pound (63-kilogram) replica will be supplied by small battery-powered motors. Lightweight robot devices will alter the wings' pitch.

"If nature can do it, we can do it," Mr. MacCready said. "The real question is economics. If we discover it will cost \$2 million to build the replica, then it won't happen."

He will soon submit a cost estimate to the Smithsonian, along with an approximation of how



The mighty pterodactyl may soar again, in synthetic form.

close his team can come to duplicating the pterosaur's flight.

The ultimate goal, an artificial pterosaur that looks and flies exactly like the real thing, will probably be impossible, he said. Economics may dictate the substitution of a sliding or dolly

assisted take-off. But he believes the flight and body details will be close to the original.

Quetzalcoatlus, named for an Aztec-Toltec god of wind and air, lived in the Big Bend area of western Texas until its extinction about 64 million years ago.

Beirut Clashes Erupt on Green Line; Government Sets a Truce in Tripoli

United Press International

BEIRUT — Government troops patrolled roads across the dividing line between Beirut's Moslem and Christian sectors on Monday after four soldiers and a civilian were wounded in fighting, the first at the Green Line since a security plan in the city took effect July 4.

In Beirut, roads across the dividing line between the mostly Moslem west and the Christian east were reopened Monday, a Lebanese Army spokesman said.

Three of the six major crossings were closed Sunday when Moslem militiamen and Christian units of the Lebanese Army traded fire, using rocket-propelled grenades, jeep-mounted cannons and automatic weapons for more than three hours.

In the northern port of Tripoli, where about 100 people were killed last week between Moslem militiamen and a government-mediated cease-fire held Monday, despite minor sniping incidents, Beirut radio said.

On Sunday in Tripoli, where at

least two persons were killed Sunday by sniper fire between the Moslem factions. Prime Minister Rashid Karameh announced an immediate cease-fire there after meeting with military and civilian officials.

Mr. Karameh said a security plan to end a territorial feud between the two militias, the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Tawheed, or Islamic Togetherness movement, would be carried out within 10 days.

At least 100 people were killed and 300 wounded last week in three days of shelling between the factions.

Mr. Karameh, a Sunni Moslem with Syrian backing, wants to set up a neutral buffer zone between the rival factions.

The radio said the observers would report to the UN Security Council in New York, which is to debate Lebanese complaints that Israel has fenced off areas of southern Lebanon and is diverting water from several creeks.

INSIDE

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■ New Medicare rates have made U.S. hospitals more efficient without hurting the quality of care. Page 3.

■ Thailand plans to seek the Asian regional seat on the UN Security Council. Page 5.

■ 14 Pacific countries have agreed to seek a nuclear-free zone in their region. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The United States may try to negotiate limits on Third World steel imports. Page 7.

TOMORROW

There are signs of a changed attitude and approach in El Salvador's Army after five years of civil war.

(At a press conference in Paris, Reuters reported, the Greenpeace environmental group said that the waste presented a greater threat than officials were acknowledging. [A spokesman, citing scientific

research, said that the waste had been rigorously tested and found to be safe.]

■ Rebels Claim to Kill 213

A Ugandan guerrilla group claimed Monday that it has killed 213 soldiers and wounded many more in fighting with the Ugandan Army over the past two weeks. The Associated Press reported from Nairobi.

The National Resistance Army, the main group of insurgents fighting the government of Mr. Obote, made the claim in a news release circulated among journalists in Nairobi by a resistance army spokesman.

Milton Obote

Poland's Old Problems With Germany and Russia Get New Life

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — The pressures of political geography that have shaped and reshaped Poland since the days of the Teutonic Knights and Muscovite czars have increased this summer, first in response to the prospect of German reconciliation and then because of President Ronald Reagan's remarks challenging Soviet views of the Yalta agreement.

The developments come 45 years after Hitler and Stalin divided Poland between them after their pact of Aug. 23, 1939. It also comes amid continuing official celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Communist rule in Poland behind the lines of advancing Soviet armies.

In more contemporary terms, the Polish responses to the German issue and the Yalta statement seem to have a direct bearing on the Polish government's hopes for bridging internal social divisions.

Such anniversaries have been given additional pertinence by the scheduled visit to West Germany next month by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, and by what is viewed here as the specter of German reunification. Polish fears on this issue were made clear by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, in his address July 22 marking the establishment of Communist rule.

"One of the essential conditions for peace in Europe

is the prevention of the return of powerful German expansionism, which is being revived under the pretext of unification," he said.

"We, the Polish people, remember vividly the September 1939 tragedy and the reasons behind Hitler's invasion of Poland," the general said. He went on to cite what he called the increasing militarism of West

NEWS ANALYSIS

Germany and the revanchist and anti-Polish claims of some West Germans who have insisted that German ethnic minorities have been culturally deprived.

Several Polish officials have likened these assertions to the kind of irredentist claims used by Hitler to justify his seizure of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia in 1938.

They have insisted that there are no people who consider themselves Germans living in the formerly German territories that Poland gained after the war when its old eastern areas were incorporated into the Soviet Union.

"Those people across the Elbe who have suddenly discovered a multimillion German minority in Poland could as easily discover people on the moon," General Jaruzelski said in his address to parliament.

This view, on doubt a genuine reflection of historical Polish fears, is also an echo of the Soviet position

on German rapprochement and the implications of the Honecker visit.

Poles point out that, ultimately, German reunification could come only with Soviet approval and that at some point it might be worthwhile for Moscow to have a reunited but neutral and missile-free Germany.

In that case, the Russians might also favor the return of formerly German Polish lands to punish an obstreperous Poland in the same way imperial Russia punished the Poles, trimming their lands.

Another consequence of the Honecker visit and the possibilities it raises has been the response of Poland's Roman Catholic Church, which has pointedly supported General Jaruzelski, even criticizing German Catholics who appealed to have Masses celebrated in German for what they asserted were their ethnic brethren in Poland.

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Church sources said that the primate, who spoke

on German rapprochement and the implications of the Honecker visit.

On an address to almost 200,000 people in Czestochowa this month, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, avoided mention of the banned Solidarity movement and chided the German Catholics by saying there were no culturally deprived or genuine Germans in Poland.

Even before Mr. Reagan's remarks, General Jaruzelski said that the views of the Yalta and Potsdam accords that have prevailed for 40 years had to remain unchanged and that the same applied to the Soviet position that the Helsinki accords of 1975 confirmed the postwar pacts.

"Anyone who pronounces himself against these principles is playing with fire and placing himself among Poland's enemies," the general said.

Meanwhile, the movement around Solidarity has remained silent on the German question and on Mr. Reagan's assertion to a group of Polish-Americans that the Yalta agreement of 1945 did not mean that the United States acquiesced in the partition of Europe into spheres of influence but rather that the pact guaranteed free elections for those countries liberated from German occupation.

Privately, some dissidents have applauded Mr. Reagan's words, although they said they wondered whether they represented campaign polemics aimed at Polish-American voters in Chicago and Detroit or whether they indeed reflected some policy commitment to renegotiate Yalta.

In conversations with many Poles, it is the Russians who are seen as the most threatening neighbor. On the other hand, the memories of Nazi genocide and devastation are kept alive by the many family stories and by thousands of monuments.

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U.S. Produces Another Baby Boom

(Continued from Page 1)
level and percentage of working women. Women between the prime childbearing ages of 25 to 34 are the area's single largest population group.

Mr. Friedman cautions that "The reality is that women who are considered valuable are having flexible options. The vast number of women do not."

Another reality is that child care is in desperately short supply.

Since 1981 when the tax laws were rewritten to make child care a non-taxable benefit for employees, the numbers of companies providing assistance has doubled.

In Fairfax County, Virginia, the number of elementary schools offering extended day programs in the past decade has jumped from 4 to 45. Currently more than

half of all Fairfax schoolchildren have working mothers.

Contractors who will be building the new schools required by this boomlet will not be the only beneficiaries.

Half of all babies born today are first children, and demographers say many are likely to be only children.

"You spend 10 times more on your first child," said Fred E. Winter Jr., a vice president of Shearson Lehman-American Express who has studied the consumer habits of baby boomers. "So in terms of dollars these kids are a lot more potent."

Mondale, Reagan Both Falter

(Continued from Page 1)
staff meetings or strategy meetings in football stadiums."

While the Mondale team has been criticized as a "closed circle," the Reagan team has been criticized for letting in too many people. It is a campaign with an advertising team and about a dozen senior strategists.

Two political veterans, Edward J. Rollins and Lee Atwater, head the Reagan-Bush Committee, but the power largely rests with three men at the White House — the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d; the deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver; and, to some extent, Richard Darman, Mr. Baker's assistant.

Stuart K. Spencer, the architect of most Reagan campaigns since his first run for governor, is a full-time and important figure. Two other outsiders, former Secretary of Transportation Drew Lewis and

the Washington lobbyist William Timmons, were recruited to manage the platform and the speaking program at the convention.

One result was a great deal of finger pointing in Dallas.

Some White House aides blamed Mr. Lewis for allowing a small group of conservative ideologues from the House to seize control of the platform-writing process. Mr. Lewis' aides, in turn, complained that he was being undercut by Mr. Deaver and Mr. Darman, who they believe are trying to keep Mr. Lewis from succeeding Mr. Baker as White House chief of staff in the second administration.

But the biggest second-guessing concerned Mr. Reagan's speech, a mixture of pep rally partisanship, unusually personalized criticism of the Democrats and a attempt at uplifting poetry, the last of which was ruined by ill-timed cheers in the hall.

The fiasco was blamed by everyone on the variety of hands through which the text of the speech had passed. "It was a lot easier four years ago," a senior aide said, "when there were a lot fewer people involved."

U.S. Archbishop Falters a Little But Keeps Vow

New York Times Service
HAVERSTRAW, New York

— Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York City climbed to the pulpit at the outdoor Marian shrine in Haverstraw Sunday and began his sermon to nearly 10,000 people.

"Estas misas marcan mi primera homilia en español en Nueva York," the archbishop said. "Yo mismo he escrito estas palabras, incluso los errores."

It was the prelate's first homily in Spanish, as he said, and he was responsible for writing it and for any errors it contained. He explained that, during much of the summer, he had taken a crash course in Spanish that included 11 days of study in Puerto Rico. Sometimes, he admitted, he felt "extupido" speaking his new language.

The service fulfilled a promise made by the archbishop at his installation in March as the head of the 1.8 million Roman Catholics in the New York Archdiocese.

One of his first goals, he said, was to learn Spanish so he could better communicate with the 800,000 Hispanic Catholics in the archdiocese.

The attorney, Harry Steiger, said Monday that his clients, serving terms ranging from four to four and one-half years, became eligible for parole in July. A request by the 10th member of the group was still being processed, Mr. Steiger said.

The men occupied the consulate building for 15 hours on Nov. 3, 1982, holding 70 people hostage and exchanging gunfire with consular officials barricaded in a separate wing. Two hostages and a policeman were injured. They were convicted of kidnapping.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Ports Normal Despite Strike Call

LONDON (Reuters) — Many of Britain's main ports were working normally Monday as dockers returned to work despite a union call for a national strike.

The Transport and General Workers Union called the dockers out Friday in a dispute stemming from the five-month strike by coal miners. More than 600 dockers at Immingham and Grimsby, in northeastern England, stopped work after the call for an immediate all-out stoppage by the country's 36,000 dockers, but they went back on Sunday after voting to join the strike.

Dockers at Belfast and Larne in Northern Ireland voted Monday to defy their union leaders and stay at work. The union is protesting against the use of nonunion labor to unload a cargo of imported coal that was boycotted by the striking miners. A similar dispute last month caused a 12-day dock strike that closed more than 60 British ports.

Hijackers Said to Have Bribed Guard

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — A Pakistani government spokesman said Monday that seven Sikhs bribed an Indian security man to take a pistol aboard an airliner that they hijacked Friday to Pakistan.

The spokesman said this was admitted by one of the hijackers to a Pakistani official in Karachi, the second stopover of the plane in Pakistan before it flew to Dubai, United Arab Emirates, where the hijackers surrendered on Saturday.

In New Delhi, the Press Trust of India reported that more than 50 Sikhs have been arrested in Punjab since the hijacking. The agency said 41 people, including seven members of the banned All India Sikh Students Federation, were detained Sunday and at least 13 people were arrested Saturday. An anonymous telephone caller told a news agency that the student group was responsible for hijacking the plane.

Court Backs Judges in Diaries Trial

HAMBURG (AP) — A Hamburg high court Monday rejected an attempt by the defense to disqualify the judges in the Hitler diary trial.

Gerd Heidemann, the former reporter accused of swindling his former employer, Stern magazine, out of more than 9 million Deutsche marks (\$3.1 million) for the bogus journals, had complained that the judges were prejudiced by extensive pre-trial publicity.

A court spokesman, Juergen Daniels, said a separate court ruled that exposure to accounts of the case "does not constitute any prejudice" on the part of the three professional judges. Those judges must now decide whether the two lay jurists also hearing the case are unbiased, Mr. Daniels said.

Group Opposing Deng Jailed in China

BEIJING — Eighteen members of an underground organization opposed to the pragmatic policies of China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, have been jailed in central Henan province, Henan radio said.

In a weekend broadcast, it said that the group had supported the "Gang of Four," the disgraced radical leaders headed by Mao's widow, Jiang Qing. The radio said the three leaders of the Henan group were sentenced in July to 15 years in jail and deprived of political rights for 20 years. The other defendants received prison sentences ranging from under 5 years to 13 years.

The radio said the group's three leaders rose to power during the violence of the Cultural Revolution. After they were dismissed from their posts, the radio reported, Zhang Sanyi, Qiu Liangong and Rao Yuqiang formed what it called a counter-revolutionary clique known as the Chinese National United Front with the aim of re-establishing the ultraleftist policies of the Cultural Revolution.

Japan Steps Up Sea Patrols for Chun

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan has stepped up surveillance of its coastline as part of security measures for the visit of President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea, a Maritime Safety Agency official said Monday.

He said the agency had intensified patrols along the 2,500-kilometer (1,550-mile) coast of the Sea of Japan. Police sources said they had also increased patrols on beaches.

U.S. Incomes Slip Past Inflation Rate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Per capita income in the United States rose 3.1 percent from 1979 to 1983, but the increase barely kept ahead of inflation, the government reported Monday.

The report by the Commerce Department said per capita income nationally rose to \$11,685 in 1983, a 5.1-percent increase over 1982 and a 3.1-percent jump from the \$8,651 per capita earnings of 1979. During the same period, prices were going up 3.4 percent, the department said, leaving the gain in inflation-adjusted income at 3.7 percent.

This compared with an 18.3-percent inflation-adjusted increase in the previous four-year period. From 1975 to 1979, per capita income rose by 48.1 percent while prices were going up 29.8 percent.

Teacher Sought for U.S. Spaceflight

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that he had directed the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to begin a search for a scholastic teacher to be the first person to ride in the space shuttle as an observer.

"When that shuttle lifts off, all America will be reminded of the crucial role teachers and education play in the life of our nation," Mr. Reagan said in a speech prepared for a meeting of teachers and administrators. "I can't think of a better lesson for our children and our country."

Shuttle flights have been restricted to astronauts and specialists with specific tasks to perform. Although Mr. Reagan set no date for the first observer's flight, it could come as early as 1986.

9 Turks Jailed in Cologne Win Asylum

COLOGNE (AP) — Nine Turkish men serving prison sentences for the 1982 takeover of the Turkish Consulate in Cologne have been granted political asylum in West Germany, their lawyer said Monday. The men, who said they belonged to a group known as Dev-Sol or Revolutionary Left, had surrendered after police promised they could apply for political asylum.

The attorney, Harry Steiger, said Monday that his clients, serving terms ranging from four to four and one-half years, became eligible for parole in July. A request by the 10th member of the group was still being processed, Mr. Steiger said.

The men occupied the consulate building for 15 hours on Nov. 3, 1982, holding 70 people hostage and exchanging gunfire with consular officials barricaded in a separate wing. Two hostages and a policeman were injured. They were convicted of kidnapping.

Talks With Solidarity Leaders Urged

WARSAW (AP) — A Warsaw priest who was indicted by the government for his support of Solidarity urged in a sermon Sunday that the authorities negotiate with leaders of the banned trade union.

The evening mass, attended by nearly 10,000 people, was held by Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko. It came two days after the prosecutor's office announced the priest would be covered by last month's amnesty. He had been charged with abusing religious freedom and stockpiling explosives and illegal union literature in his Warsaw apartment. He denied the charges.

Reverend Popieluszko also called on the government to "eliminate all barriers for a dialogue with the nation" by releasing political prisoners not covered by the amnesty and guaranteeing "an unconditional return to normal life" for members of Solidarity who are in hiding.

For the Record

U.S. monitors recorded seismic signals from a presumed Soviet underground nuclear explosion on Saturday, the U.S. Energy Department said Monday. (Reuters)

President Veselin Djuricic of Yugoslavia arrived in New Delhi on Monday for a three-day visit that is to include talks with Indian officials on bilateral and other international issues. (AP)

The Soviet Union's nuclear battle cruiser *Frunze*, the country's newest fighting ship, sailed through the Danish straits Monday en route to the North Atlantic, the Danish military reported. (AP)

The 20th summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from Nov. 12 to 15, the OAU said Monday. It had been scheduled for May in Guinea, but was cancelled after the death of Guinea's president, Ahmed Sékou Touré. (Reuters)

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The Mormons and the White Salamander

1830 Letter, If Authenticated, Would Prove Founder's Interest in the Occult

By John Dart
Los Angeles Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — A letter purportedly written in 1830 by Mormonism's first convert is now threatening to alter the idealized portrait of Joseph Smith, the church's founder.

The one-and-a-half-page letter, which is kept in a bank vault somewhere in Salt Lake City, the capital of Mormonism, has been attributed to Martin Harris, Smith's first follower outside his own family.

It reportedly says that Smith found the golden plates, which church tradition regards as the basis of the "Book of Mormon," with the help of a "seer stone," a sort of magical looking glass. The book is the church's fundamental text. The letter also claims that Smith was prevented at first from gaining possession of the plates by an "old spirit" that had transformed itself from a white salamander.

Church tradition says that Smith was directed in 1823 by the angel Moroni to find the golden plates that he "translated" with the use of certain seer stones.

Word of the so-called "white salamander letter" first spread last

winter among Mormon historians, a growing group of scholars who have generated many articles and books "demystifying" the early Mormon movement.

Church leaders have declined to comment on the letter or its contents until its authenticity has been determined. But some leading historians who study Mormon origins believe the letter will add to existing evidence that Smith was not only a dynamic religious leader but also a treasure seeker who believed in magic and spirits.

Among conservative Protestant critics of the Mormon Church, the letter has been hailed as "one of the greatest evidences against the divine origin of the 'Book of Mormon'."

A Salt Lake City businessman, Steven F. Christensen, who is also a bishop in the church, purchased the letter, dated Oct. 23, 1830, and announced in March that it would not release it until its historicity could be determined. "I think it's authentic," he said at the time.

Mr. Christensen now says he will probably write a book on early Mormonism and that the Harris letter "is really just a catalyst" in

the project. He did not say when the letter or results of the study he financed would be released.

Jan Shipp, a Methodist who once served as president of the Mormon History Association, said the white salamander letter, real or fake, was consistent with other evidence of Smith's occult practices.

Referring to existing evidence that Smith engaged in treasure hunting as a youth in New York state, Richard L. Bushman, a Mormon historian, asked if that was more "inherently evil" than playing poker. Mr. Bushman, whose "Joseph Smith and the Beginning of Mormonism" will be published next month, urged Mormons to be tolerant "about this culture of magic invading the life of the prophet."

Official church pressures encountered by Mormon historians were cited by Valen Tippets Avery of Flagstaff, Arizona, co-author of a biography of Emma Hale Smith, the church founder's wife, which is to be published next month.

"If a writer seeks to objectively describe the prophet," she said, "the reaction is often anger directed not at Joseph or at the church but at the speaker." The logic of church leaders seems to be, she said, that "it is unreasonable for God to choose a lesser man to be a prophet. Therefore, it is reasonable

"Since the Harris letter was addressed to W.W. Phelps, a newspaper editor and potential Mormon convert," she said, "it is a document that, if genuine, will also make clear that the presence of the occult in the Mormon story was not something that Smith's early followers tried to hide."

"About the salamander, after the initial shock," she said, "this was the key to my own changed understanding of Joseph Smith. A salamander, according to myth, is the animal that can be placed in the fire and not be burned."

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"If a writer seeks to objectively describe the prophet," she said, "the reaction is often anger directed not at Joseph or at the church but at the speaker." The logic of church leaders seems to be, she said, that "it is unreasonable for God to choose a lesser man to be a prophet. Therefore, it is reasonable

to assume that Joseph was a greater man."

Smith is regarded as the founder not only of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City but also of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints with headquarters at Independence, Missouri. Mormonism divided soon after Smith's assassination at Nauvoo, Illinois, on June 27, 1844. The Missouri-based church rejected some of Smith's doctrines, including polygamy.

Medicare patients admitted to hospitals under the new payment system have spent an average of 7.5 days in the hospital, according to the Department of Health and Human Services. By contrast, in the last fiscal year, Medicare hospital stays averaged 9.5 days.

The American Hospital Association reported that the length of hospital stays was declining more rapidly for the elderly than for people under age 65. It recently estimated that the new Medicare payment system would save the government \$2 billion this year.

Consumer groups, eager to restrain health costs, have not opposed the new limits, but said they should apply to physicians and private health insurance, too.

"We like the concept so well we think it ought to apply to everybody," said Jack E. Christy, a lobbyist for the American Association of Retired Persons.

Medicare's Curbs Help Hospitals to Cut Costs But Maintain Quality

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new Medicare payment system has profoundly altered the way U.S. hospitals do business, making them more efficient and cost-conscious, apparently without damaging the quality of health care.

After nearly a year of experience with the new system, hospital officials around the country say the average length of stay for both elderly and younger patients has shortened dramatically. Still, many health officials say they need more experience with the system to draw firm conclusions about its effects.

Medicare cost \$64 billion this fiscal year to finance health care for 26 million elderly and three million disabled people. Hospital care accounts for two-thirds of the program's total cost.

In the past, the government paid hospitals on the basis of the costs they incurred in treating Medicare patients. Under the new system, the government pays a predicated flat rate based on the patient's diagnosis.

Hospitals make money if they keep costs below the Medicare payment rate, and they can lose money if their costs exceed the rate.

So far, health officials said, their fears that the new system would force them to discharge patients prematurely have proved unfounded. Dr. George G. Alexander of Houston, president of the Texas Medical Association, said: "There has been a lot of talk about economizing at the expense of quality care, but, so far, the smoke hasn't led to fire."

Caroline K. Davis, who supervises Medicare as head of the federal Health Care Financing Administration, said that the quality of care might even have improved under the new system because "care is better planned and coordinated" by doctors and nurses.

Opponents of the government's plan call the internationalists vagrants. Some sneer at the foreigners because of their beards and casual dress, characterized by sandals and T-shirts.

Jack W. Owen, executive vice president of the American Hospital Association, said: "Some elderly patients may feel they were pushed out of the hospital a little sooner than they should have been, but I don't think the quality of care has suffered so far."

Mr. Owen and other hospital officials warned that the quality of care might suffer if the government



SHUTTLE FLIGHT — Two members of the crew of the space shuttle Discovery leave a jet after landing at Cape Canaveral, Florida. Henry W. Hartfield, Jr., the commander, and Dr. Judith A. Resnik, a mission specialist, were arriving for a launching set for Wednesday.

Bush Says Mondale Seeks Peace by 'Vaccillation'

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, continuing an attack on the Democrats' positions on military matters, said Monday that Walter F. Mondale is "so hot" at arms control that with the Soviet Union that "he will do almost anything to get it."

Mr. Bush has said the administration's approach of pursuing peace through strength is more effective than the Democrats' tactic, which he described as "peace through vacillation or weakness."

"I'm inclined to feel we are on the right track and we're going to stay on that track," Mr. Bush said on a television news program. "It is far better to have equality, to be strong in essence. That's the way to get an arms-reduction agreement."

Mr. Bush made the comments Monday shortly before flying to Long Island for a look at the X-29, a prototype of a new generation of jet fighter being developed by Grumman Aerospace at Calverton, New York.

Mr. Mondale, speaking Sunday from his home at North Oaks, Minnesota, continued attacking President Ronald Reagan's stand on arms control. "No one can win an arms race," he said. "If one side builds, the other side builds. If Mr. Reagan understood that, he would negotiate to freeze that competition."

In other political developments: • John Anderson, who ran for president as an independent in 1980, has decided to endorse Mr. Mondale.

• James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, said the Federal Election Commission would rule on whether Mr. Reagan's trip to Chicago last week to address the Veterans of Foreign Wars was a political event and should be paid for by the campaign.

Mr. Baker said the president did not do anything political, but Mr. Mondale said, "Why does he have to use taxpayers' money to take a trip?"

• The deputy White House press secretary, Larry Speakes, said Monday that Mr. Reagan does not intend to use harsh or personal rhetoric in his campaign and was

not suggesting in a speech last week to the Veterans of Foreign Wars that Mr. Mondale was a "jacket."

• Geraldine A. Ferraro, Mr. Mondale's running mate, celebrated her 49th birthday in New York Sunday, the anniversary of the amendment to the Constitution that gave women the vote. She spoke at a rally keyed to women's rights and voter registration.

• The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, who placed third in the Democratic presidential race, said Monday he was eager to support the Democratic ticket, but wanted some commitments on policy and campaign staffing before he fully backed Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Bush, in his attacks on Mr. Mondale, said the former vice president wanted to cancel the MX missile and B-1 bomber and bar deployment of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe as well as the Trident-2 submarine. Those moves would "actually lock in inferiority on our allies in Europe," he said.

Mr. Mondale says he would cancel the MX missile and B-1 bomber and would try to negotiate a nuclear weapons freeze with Moscow.

■ Ferraro Describes Ordeal

The furor over the finances of Mrs. Ferraro and her husband was "one of the worst weeks" of their lives and brought her mother-in-law to tears, she says.

• The worst part is watching my family and what it's doing to them," Ms. Ferraro said during interviews with her and her husband, John Zaccaro, in this week's Time and Newsweek magazines.

"My husband is a fine, decent man. And I ache for him," she said of the controversy over disclosure of his income tax records. "I can't tell you what it has been like for him because he is private, he is good." She said Mr. Zaccaro's mother had telephoned "and was crying."

Mr. Zaccaro lost weight and postponed a minor operation during the public debate over his finances. He had resisted disclosing his real estate business records along with his wife's.

Random Gang Violence In Los Angeles Fatal to 3

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Three persons have been killed and five wounded during a five-day period in random shootings from early in the year in a south-central Los Angeles neighborhood, according to police.

The police said the shootings began Aug. 18 when a bullet fired from a passing automobile hit a pedestrian in a leg. Gang violence is not unusual in the neighborhood, officers said, but the recent shootings are different because of their frequency and the fact that the victims are not gang members.

Residents of the area are afraid to leave their homes, the police added.

"We support and love the revolution,

Managua Workers Halt First Strike of Regime

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Workers at the state-owned Victoria Brewery who staged a five-day strike, the first by Nicaraguan workers since the 1979 revolution, have agreed to go back to work after an appeal by the labor minister.

But they said that they would work only until a mediation panel issued a recommendation for a settlement.

The workers are seeking salary increases ranging from 50 percent to 100 percent, and their leaders said that they would walk off the job again if these demands were not met.

Strikes were illegal in Nicaragua until last month, when the government eased restrictions as part of its effort to provide a loosened political climate for national elections.

Victoria employees, like most Nicaraguan workers, have had their wages frozen since 1979 as part of a government effort to control inflation. During that time, prices for many necessities have increased several times over.

The strike has been embarrassing to the government because those taking part in it are affiliated with the official Sandinist Workers Confederation. Strikers, who have refused to leave the brewery since the stoppage began Aug. 20, said in interviews they did not think their union leaders were pressing strongly enough for the demands of the rank and file.

Marlene Arbizu, a bottling worker who has three children, earns the equivalent of \$39 per month, and Carlos Vasquez, who drives a forklift, makes \$75. By comparison, a household domestic might earn \$80, while the minimum salary for high school teachers, who were granted substantial raises recently, is \$215.

The strike leaders said they were seeking 100-percent raises for those earning less than \$107 monthly and raises of 75 and 50 percent for others. They said that 80 percent of the 2,000 workers were supporting the strike, although most union officials opposed it.

If Victoria workers win the wage settlement they are seeking, a wave of demands from other unions is considered likely. At the plant, workers said their strike was nonpolitical, although there appeared to be some resentment against government wage policies.

Residents of the area are afraid to leave their homes, the police added.

"We support and love the revolution,

but we also love our children and have an obligation to support them," said Julio Quintanilla, a dispatcher. "They say that the revolution is for the people, but it doesn't always seem that way."

Since the first day of the work stoppage, strikers had been appealing to Labor Minister Benedicto Meneses to come to the plant and take a personal role in the dispute.

He made a predawn visit on Friday and warned workers that, if they continued their strike, they could be prosecuted. He said that they had not complied with laws requiring a number of preliminary steps before striking.

Workers agreed to go back to their jobs Friday in exchange for a promise by Mr. Meneses that their grievances would be resolved fairly.

But at the factory that day, work seemed to be proceeding slowly. One of the strike leaders, Juan José Solis, said he hoped that the government would recognize that "we workers are firm in our salary demands."

About 300 people celebrated the ratification of the 19th Amendment giving women the vote.

Speakers included the former Representative Bella S. Abzug, the head of the New York State Division for Women, Ronielle Eldridge, and Secretary of State Gail Shaffer of New York.

Later Sunday, 200 protesters rallied outside the nearby Seneca Army Depot, according to Julie Gross, a member of the women's peace encampment, which organized the celebration. Six women and four men were arrested at the protest, the third rally of the summer by the women's camp to protest suspected storage of nuclear missiles at the base.

Equality Day Celebrated by Women in N.Y.

United Press International

SENECA FALLS, New York — Women's Equality Day was celebrated with music, exhibits and historical displays in this town in New York, where the first Women's Rights Convention was held 133 years ago.

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Thailand Plans to Seek A Security Council Seat To Widen Its Influence

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — Government officials say that Thailand intends to make a strong bid for a seat on the UN Security Council this fall.

Officials and Western diplomats here said recently that Bangkok's campaign for the rotating Asian regional seat on the council grows out of a belief in Thailand and among other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei — that the region's economic growth and relative political stability have created a base from which to begin seeking influence in the wider world.

"This is a stepping out into the international community, like a debutante's ball," a Thai Foreign Ministry official said.

They explain that the impetus to internationalism springs from several sources.

Thailand is encouraging foreign investment here and entering into more trade agreements. Last week a delegation from Chile was in Bangkok to establish the first Thai-Chilean trade mission. Thailand will sell rice, rubber, canned pine-apple, garments and lenses for eyeglass to Chile. Chile wants to sell copper, steel products, wine and honey, among other commodities, to Thailand.

In addition, Thailand's unsought role as host to hundreds of thousands of refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam has involved the country with countless international organizations.

Thailand is expected to be challenged for the Security Council seat by Mongolia, which will have the support of the Soviet bloc. Diplomats said the Thais, regarded as pro-Western, will have to concentrate on gaining support among nations of the Third World outside Asia, many of which have had little contact with Bangkok and the shelf.

Sharon Is Said, in Talks With Labor, To Contend Jordan Is Part of Israel

Reuter

JERUSALEM — Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon was quoted Monday as having said that Jordan rightfully belonged to Israel and would one day be settled by Jews.

The Ma'ariv newspaper said Mr. Sharon made his remarks last week during a discussion with Labor Party leaders on Israel's settlement policy in the occupied West Bank, which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

"The east bank of the Jordan River is ours, although it is not in

voted in the past with the Soviet Union.

Thai officials also expect strong criticism from Vietnam when General Assembly sessions begin next month.

Bangkok has diplomatic relations with Hanoi, but it refuses to recognize the Vietnamese-backed government of Cambodia and allows rebels fighting that government to be supplied through Thailand. This adds another irritant to the bad relationship between Thailand and Vietnam.

Thailand also wants to settle quickly a border dispute with Laos, another country under strong Vietnamese influence, if not control.

Last week, after talks with a Lao delegation broke down in Bangkok, the Thai government offered to have the border area surveyed and to give Laos the three small villages in dispute. Mai, Ban Kang and Savang — if they were found to be in the Mekong River watershed.

Laos has not responded to the proposal, and Thailand is now considering asking for help from a third party, possibly the UN.

There is some suspicion among Thais who feel closer to the Lao than to other Southeast Asians, and among Western diplomats here that the border problem may be prolonged by the Vietnamese, who could then accuse Thailand of aggression against a neighbor.

■ **Laotian Shell Village**

A spokesman for Thailand's Supreme Command said said Monday that Laotian artillery bombarded Ban Kang Sunday, killing a Thai soldier and wounding nine.

Officials in Bangkok said Thai forces returned the artillery fire. There were no reports of casualties on the Laotian side.

Thailand said Laotian troops attempted a ground offensive after the shelling but were pushed back.

14 Countries In Area Back Nuclear-Free Pacific Zone

Reuters

BUNAFUTU, Tuvalu — Leaders of 14 South Pacific nations, meeting on Funafuti Atoll in the western Pacific, have unanimously agreed that their region should become a nuclear-free zone.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia, who acted as spokesman for the two-day meeting of the South Pacific Forum, which opened Monday, said it was agreed that each country must decide for itself whether to accept visits by nuclear-powered ships.

The stand is not expected to persuade France to halt underground nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll.

Nevertheless, participants at the meeting in the tiny, independent state of Tuvalu agreed to set up a working group to draft a treaty creating a nuclear-free zone.

Forum members are Australia, Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Tonga, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Western Samoa and the Federated States of Micronesia.

The treaty would prohibit the manufacture, use, storage and acquisition of nuclear weapons and bar the dumping of nuclear waste in the zone; the size of the zone must still be determined.

The meeting did not endorse a proposal by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange that a United Nations resolution be sought.

The New Zealand Labor government, elected last month, has said it will bar visits by all nuclear armed or powered vessels.

■ French Action Urged

France must advance the date of independence for its Pacific colony of New Caledonia or risk violence, the South Pacific Forum declared Monday. The Associated Press reported.

According to Mr. Hawke, the meeting also decided that groups favoring independence should not seek outside aid.

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The Trojans, from left to right, Igor, Vladimir, Eva, Evgeny and Eva's parents, at their Athens home.

Cardinal L.J. Shehan, Retired Archbishop in Baltimore, Dies at 86

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cardinal Lawrence J. Shehan, 86, a retired archbishop of Baltimore known as an advocate of ecumenism and civil rights and an opponent of the Vietnam War, died Sunday of cancer.

Born in Baltimore, he became its archbishop in 1961. He was the first U.S. cardinal named by Pope Paul VI, in 1965. He retired as archbishop in 1973. He was a member of the 12-man presidency of Second Vatican Council and president of the National Catholic Education Association.

As archbishop he immediately outlawed segregation and discrimination in all Catholic institutions, including schools and hospitals. In 1963, he took part in the March on Washington led by Martin Luther King.

He spoke against the Vietnam War in a pastoral letter in 1971, calling it "a cancerous growth in the vital parts of our nation," at a time when fewer than 30 of the 290 U.S. bishops had spoken against the war.

He promoted ecumenism in the United States and was appointed to the Vatican Secretariat for the Promotion of Christian Unity.

At 5 feet, 3 inches (1.6 meters) in height, he joked that his notable success as a fund-raiser was due to "Shehan's law," which he said, "the smaller the individual, the more likely he is to receive help."

■ **Other deaths:**

Abe Lastfogel, 86, who headed the William Morris Agency, turning it into the world's largest talent agency, Saturday of a heart attack in Los Angeles. Mr. Lastfogel was credited with negotiating novel profit-participation contracts for his clients.

Cary Ann Lindblad, 37, a travel expert and conservationist, Saturday of cancer in Norwalk, Connecticut. Mrs. Lindblad and her husband, Lars-Eric, a travel writer and tour agency owner, are credited with helping to open China, Tibet and Bhutan to Western tourists in the 1970s.

Dr. William Hall Holden, 87, an explorer and scientist who led an expedition for the Museum of Natural History in the late 1930s to study Indians in the jungles of the Upper Amazon, Aug. 13, of a heart attack in New Albany, Nova Scotia.

Autopsy on Capote Is Inconclusive; Los Angeles Coroner Plans New Tests

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — An autopsy has failed to determine the cause of death of Truman Capote, according to the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office. The author who was 59, was found dead Saturday.

A coroner's spokesman, Bill Gold, said Sunday that further toxicological tests and tissue studies would have to be performed to determine the exact cause of death. The results of the tests should be available in a week to 10 days, he said.

Mr. Gold said that the autopsy showed signs of infections in Mr. Capote's legs and evidence of epilepsy. Mr. Capote had been diagnosed as having phlebitis.

"Sometimes autopsies are only the beginning," Mr. Gold said.

Mr. Capote had traveled from his New York home to stay with Mrs. Carson at the time of his death. Mr. Gold said those drugs would be analyzed.

Mr. Capote had been battling alcohol and drug addiction for years and had several prescription drugs in his room at the time of his death. Mr. Gold said those drugs would be analyzed.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Makers of Miniatures Find Small Is Beautiful — As Well as Profitable

By James Barron
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Betty Rice owns a turquoise three-story Victorian house with two fireplaces, a \$80 handmade chandelier in the front parlor and an ornate brass bed in a bedroom.

Her house is a few steps from Gene Farrow's supermarket, where the shelves hold 65 flavors of canned soup, 10 brands of pet food and 10 kinds of frozen dinners. Just around the corner, a man is busy spray-painting a 50-year-old convertible in David Brown's garage.

Like everything else on display at the Miniature Industry Association's annual trade fair, the building in the neighborhood is more than four feet tall and the furnishings average three inches (7.5 millimeters) in height.

With dollhouse rooms that cost \$10,000 to furnish and tiny oil paintings worth \$6,000, the fair filled a sprawling suburban mall with collectors and owners of shops that specialize in selling miniatures. For the four days this month they placed orders, exchanged ideas and talked about how selling small things has become big business.

Tony Kohn, the association's president, said that sales of miniature furniture, figurines, dollhouses and related items totaled \$250 million last year and that there are 250,000 regular customers. While this year's figures are not in yet, many merchants here predicted that 1984 will turn out to be 5 to 10 percent better.

Charles Harley, who manufactures figurines, said that so far he has sold 2,800 statuettes at \$75 apiece — a target he had not expected to reach before next March — and Chris Higgins reported that the annual profit from his Houston dollhouse store, Crickets and Caterpillars, is \$50,000.

Most miniatures are built on the one-twelfth scale. All details are scaled down to match, including electrical requirements. Miniature chandeliers, for example, use 12 volt instead of the usual 110-volt house current, and owners of electrified dollhouses must use a transformer.

Miniature housing has as many elements as the home-building trade itself — an endless variety of roof shingles, paint colors, wallpaper, hardware and moldings. And for furnishings there is everything from colonial cradles and Queen Anne consoles to contemporary clear dining tables.

Seemingly, no household item has escaped miniaturization. Wholesalers here offered tiny non-working versions of the Sony Walkman for \$3.05 and Cuisinarts for \$4.20. For \$5, Farrow sells an assortment of paper shopping bags from Saks Fifth Avenue, Tiffany & Co. and B. Altman.

Collectors use these items for atmosphere in the tiny rooms they create. In decorating an American home of the 1950s — a period popular with collectors who were children at the time — some miniaturists buy little boxes of long-gone brands of laundry detergent and furry pink bedroom slippers. Others make everything from scratch.

"All you have to do is give me a saw, a sander and a drill press, and I'm in heaven," said Rice. She is making two dollhouses that she plans to sell for \$400 apiece, unfurnished. "When you get hooked, nothing matters," she said. "Do you think I'd pay \$290 for a chandelier in my own house?"

Like many miniatures enthusiasts, Rice became interested when she went shopping for dollhouse furniture for her daughter.

"What I found was really satisfying, so I built some," she said. "Then for my granddaughter I built a dollhouse and every stick of furniture. The dollhouse sat on the dining room table, and there was just enough space left for my husband and myself to eat."

She said that initially she was "a closet collector — you didn't tell anybody what you were doing because they thought you were crazy, playing with toys."

But these days, miniaturists are less covert. Robert Dankanicz, who is the owner of the Doll House Factory in Lebanon, New Jersey, said he recognized a change in his customers some years ago. "All the people who used to come into the shop on the pretext of shopping for their daughters or granddaughters signed and said they were glad it was out in the open," he recalled.

There is a change too, in the design and quality of do-it-yourself miniature furniture kits. They offer better materials and a wider range of styles. One kit manufacturer, John R. Adams, quit his job as an electronics sales manager for the Lockheed Corp. to set up Shenandoah Design Inc. of Brookfield, Connecticut, that specializes in reproducing miniature Chippendale chairs, Pennsylvania Dutch dressers and Shaker cupboards.



According to Adams, kits allow hobbyists to work at their own speed. "It can take half an hour or three hours, depending on how fussy you are," he said. "Some people sand for hours and others stain it in five minutes."

Scaled-down single room-settings, usually housed in a three-sided box seem to be increasingly popular. These set-pieces can be miniatures of existing rooms, or whatever period the maker fancies.

Clara Spence of Groveport, Ohio, for example, showed a miniature funeral parlor complete with oak caskets. Virginia Schlaegel, also of Groveport, displayed a complete carpenter's shop, inspired by her son and husband who are both in that trade.

Extensive research often goes into miniature room settings. Kohn's Victorian bedroom and bath, for example, were the result of a year and a half of study. The key source for his tiny tub shower, he said, was an out-of-print book that he bought for \$27. And he copied a 19th-century chair from an example in the Brooklyn Muse-

um.

Kohn's period taste mirrors the trends in the miniature industry. A decade ago, he said, interest in Victoriana was "minimal." But in recent years it has become "Victoriana heavy," and preferences are now shifting toward the Colonial and Federal periods in the United States.

The business side of miniatures is different as well. A decade ago toy stores and gift shops were the major sources of supply. But in the mid-1970s specialty miniatures shops began proliferating.

"Most were undercapitalized," said Kohn, "and most were operated by owners without retailing experience." During the recession,

"A lot of younger people identify

with that stuff because they want to create something so their children will remember it today," he said. "Our problem is that the companies keep coming out with new products so fast we can't print them. At the rate they're changing their labels, our stuff will be antiques pretty soon."

The fascination with miniatures is powerful. "My latest dollhouse is an old Southern plantation," Higgins said. "You can stand back and your imagination will run away. Sometimes I wish I were 5 inches tall so I could climb in with them."

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Some of these shops — the association has no precise count — went out of business.

But Farrow, whose company is Farrow Industries in Park Forest, Florida, is a specialist among specialists. He has prospered by stocking pantry supplies for tiny kitchens. In five years he has worked out licensing agreements with 30 companies, and his inventory includes most of the H. J. Heinz Company's 57 varieties, nine kinds of Hefty plastic bags and more than 20 Del Monte canned fruits and vegetables.

With that stuff because they want to

Parties and Polo at Deauville

By Leatrice Jett
International Herald Tribune

DEAUVILLE, France — After 15 days of meetings — at racetracks, polo fields, intimate luncheons and black-tie dinners — one of the larger annualized mergers of the social season proved once again that if money doesn't buy happiness it at least underwrites an acceptable, if ephemeral, facsimile.

Although it has been more than 50 years since Deauville was one of the major summer playgrounds for the rich and famous, the name retains a certain allure and for a couple of weeks every August extravagant attempts to recapture some of that old glamour manage to bring some excitement to the resort.

Nowadays, however, much of the fun and games comes from a union of pleasure and business — big business. From the sale of the most expensive yearling in the history of France to the victory of a polo team that did not exist a year ago — owned by a jeweler no one had heard of two years ago — no expense was spared to pull off a few hundred professional party people.

This year's sale of yearlings took

prices to what most considered ridiculous heights with the culmination in the 7.6 million-franc sale of

Miss Shirley to Sheikh Mohammed al-Maktoum.

Basically the social and the business events attract two interest groups: those who love racetracks and those who love polo.

The first tended to bring out the big names on the social circuit especially for the Aug. 18 Gala des Courses to benefit the jockey association, the second less so. But that fact in no way diminished the overall enthusiasm for the four competing polo teams or the attendant parties.

When ennui set in there was always the casino where if one were not interested in gambling there was the possibility of watching Omar Sharif play bridge or watch baccarat wagers that for much of one evening topped the 500,000-franc mark.

On the weekend, the Marquis François de Suarez d'Aulan, a former polo player and Piper-Heldreich executive, gave a welcome



Sophie Ben Hassine with members of her polo team. In the background is the cake that was dessert at her party.

lunch for 24 at his château, which refocused attention on the polo competition.

On Saturday night Jean-Louis Scherrier hosted two tables of friends and press to a dinner-fashion show at Les Ambassadeurs, the restaurant in the Deauville casino (while people at other tables paid 500 francs per person plus wine and service to eat the same food and watch his ready-to-wear and haute couture collections). Then on Sunday Cartier, which sponsored one of the polo teams, gave a small lunch for the players in the garden terrace of the Hotel Normandy.

But for franc-for-franc glitz everything else paled next to Sophie Ben Hassine's Friday night black-tie production for 200 at the Villa Strassburger, redecorated for the evening and complete with candlelit driveway flanked by children on ponies, a dinner that finished at 1 A.M., a fireworks dis-

play, a drawing for jewelry and disco entertainment.

New on the international social scene, Ben Hassine, 30, a granddaughter of the last bey of Tunisia, who owns jewelry stores in Paris, Cannes and St.-Tropez called Kinz, which means treasure in Arabic, reportedly invested 1.85 million francs, or about \$210,000, in the weekend — 900,000 francs for the party, 600,000 for the lodging and comfort of her guests and \$50,000 for the Kinz polo team, which won the Championnat Mondial de Polo Sunday and the new Coupe d'Or-Kinz.

"In my lifetime I have only seen four parties like this," Duke François de Noailles, president of the Deauville polo association, remarked midway.

Others found the Kinz logo written in light beams all over the garden an interesting approach to party decoration.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Clos.
Indu-Hor	15120	94	92.50	+2.50	92.50
Dur-Exh	10072	126	125.50	+1.50	125.50
AT&T	10043	194	193.50	+1.50	193.50
IBM	6392	124	123.50	+1.50	123.50
Textron	6554	25	24.50	+1.50	24.50
Mer-Int	6601	23	21.50	+1.50	21.50
Amoco	6520	22	21.50	+1.50	21.50
Uic-PL	2752	21	20.50	+1.50	20.50
Honeyw	6186	21	20.50	+1.50	20.50
Deere	4710	21	20.50	+1.50	20.50
Mer-Int	6503	21	20.50	+1.50	20.50
Valero	4383	94	93.50	+1.50	93.50

NYSE Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Clos.
Indus	1229.47	1231.50	1227.50	+8.50	1231.50
Trans	1197.00	1200.50	1202.50	+4.50	1202.50
UH	1038.00	1038.00	1038.00	+0.00	1038.00
Conn	4742.50	4746.00	4742.50	+3.14	4742.50

NYSE Index					
Previous	High	Low	Close	3 P.M.	
Composite	94.24	94.03	94.24	95.38	
Industrials	94.24	94.03	94.24	95.38	
Trans.	98.00	97.75	97.75	98.66	
Utilities	47.18	47.00	47.18	46.85	
Finance	92.10	91.90	91.90	91.95	

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	204	218	216	218	+14
Decided	204	218	216	218	+14
Unchanged	262	248	246	246	+14
Total Issues	749	749	749	749	+14
New Highs	14	14	14	14	+14
New Lows	6	6	6	6	+6

AMEX Divers					
Class	Prev.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	204	218	216	218	+14
Decided	204	218	216	218	

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Eurodollar Contracts Steal Show From Treasury Bills

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not long ago, Treasury bills were the 90-day wonders of the short-term financial-futures market. No more. Today the wunderkinds of the short-term market are the 90-day Eurodollar deposit futures, which until recently were considered too esoteric to use as either hedging or speculative vehicles.

Last week, for example, 55,000 Eurodollar futures were traded on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, against that market's 36,500 Treasury-bill contracts. More important, the open interest in Eurodollars was 92,500, compared with the 45,200 bill contracts. Open interest, in effect, the number of outstanding con-

Money managers are hesitant about hedging Treasury bills.

Also, the Eurodollar volume in July was 438,600 contracts, up from 72,000 traded in July 1983. By comparison, the year-over-year T-bill futures volume in July rose to 315,000, from 284,000. While trading in both contracts continued to rise this month, exchange officials expect the Eurodollar volume to show a much bigger increase.

"One reason why the rise in Eurodollar volume is now second only to that in Treasury bonds, the most active of all futures traded, is that the Eurodollar contract is settled in cash, rather than by the exchange of actual instruments," said Steven Blitz, financial-futures-market specialist, Salomon Brothers.

The delivery factor is important, Mr. Blitz explained, because all contracts are priced off what happens to be the cheapest underlying goods a trader can deliver. This is so even though less than 10 percent of all Treasury-bill futures traded ever wind up being delivered.

"While futures markets serve basically as 'price discovery' mechanisms, hedgers and speculators must always operate as if they will have to deliver or receive the goods they trade," he continued.

He declined to forecast when the Italian appliance maker would show a profit again, but he stressed that Electrolux would not have gone ahead if it did not think Zanussi could be returned to profitability.

The demand for bills has persisted, despite the increasing amount sold by the Treasury each week. This has caused bill prices to rise and rates to decline, which has made many money managers hesitant to hedge them. Most hedging consists of selling bill-futures short as insurance against a price decline.

The *flight to quality* is also the main reason why trading in CD futures on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange has been shrinking. CD-futures volume last week declined to 8,400 contracts of \$1-million face value, down from 10,300 the week before. Last July CD volume fell to 66,300 contracts from 90,000 in the 1983 month.

Eurodollar futures, on the other hand, have become a chief hedging instrument for overseas banks and other financial entities that have been absorbing huge amounts of dollars flowing into their countries because of this nation's record trade imbalances, among other reasons.

Richard L. Sandor, senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert, Chicago, and a leading designer of several financial-futures markets, observed last Friday:

"The strength of our Eurodollar market has not been at the expense of a similar market on the London International Financial Futures Exchange. On the contrary, the growth of the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Aug. 27, excluding fees:
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	5	10	30	90	180	360	540	720
Amsterdam	5.2065	4.524	11.2345	36.74	8.1822	5.591	135.57	134.41
Brussels	50.16	75.72	20.184	8.5725	3.2543	17.973	24.948	24.044
Frankfurt	2.8832	3.76	—	16.15	1.52	4.935	20.036	1.173
London	1.77825	2.32205	48.45	201.78	—	545.43	30.109	7.262
Milan	—	1.31	2.0638	—	2.0638	5.515	2.4015	241.65
New York (c)	50.17	11.23	20.05	4.9545	2.9720	15.2195	36.924	2.584
Paris	24.05	34.77	83.93	27.34	7.445	41.63	101.00	—
Tokyo	2.4628	3.7688	20.05	8.7346	7.0345	20.05	20.05	8.7945
Zurich	5.785	6.959	2.3233	8.6441	1.38478	2.5212	45.1011	1.3857
1 ECU	1.5104	2.7193	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477
1 SDR	—	2.7193	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477	1.6477

Currency

Per

Euro

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sk.	1983 High Low	Close Chg.	Chg. Per Cent.
20% DivCo	2.40	8.4	5	122	31 39	31	-1%
21% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	21	-1%
22% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	200	24 26	24	-1%
23% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
24% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
25% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
26% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
27% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
28% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
29% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
30% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
31% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
32% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
33% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
34% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
35% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
36% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
37% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
38% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
39% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
40% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
41% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
42% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
43% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
44% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
45% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
46% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
47% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
48% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
49% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
50% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
51% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
52% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
53% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
54% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
55% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
56% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
57% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
58% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
59% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
60% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
61% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
62% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
63% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
64% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
65% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
66% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
67% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
68% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
69% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
70% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
71% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
72% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
73% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
74% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
75% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
76% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
77% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
78% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
79% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
80% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
81% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
82% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
83% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
84% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
85% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
86% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
87% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
88% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
89% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
90% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
91% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
92% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
93% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
94% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
95% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
96% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
97% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
98% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
99% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
100% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
101% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
102% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
103% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
104% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
105% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
106% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
107% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
108% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
109% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
110% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
111% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
112% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
113% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
114% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
115% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
116% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
117% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
118% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
119% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
120% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
121% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
122% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
123% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
124% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12	122	20 24	24	-1%
125% DomCo	1.2	1.2	12				

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

U.S. Chip Shortage Appears to Ease

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

AUSTIN, Texas — A critical shortage of semiconductors appears to be easing, after a year in which many makers of computers, videotape recorders and other electronic products were forced to reduce production.

Both manufacturers and industry experts say that some parts, especially a new generation of more powerful microprocessors, are still in extremely short supply. But backlogs for older products, especially 64K memory chips and Erasable-Programmable Read Only Memories, known as EPROMs, have declined sharply.

In part, the greater availability of semiconductors is attributable to an expected seasonal slowdown in orders. But several crash programs, involving a seven-day-a-week operation of silicon-wafer fabrication plants and the building of new production lines, have also increased the industry's capacity.

"The output has come up relatively fast," said Frederick Zieber, senior vice president of Datatech, a California market-research group. "And there is still quite a bit of demand."

Nonetheless, at least a small part of the reduction in manufacturers' backlogs appears to be due to a slowing of sales of personal and home computers.

"Early in the year, we saw a lot of people with aggressive building plans in the PC arena," said Peter Smyth, North American sales man-

ager of Mostek, a Dallas-based manufacturer that specializes in memory chips.

"A lot of these plans, especially for the IBM-compatible manufacturers, have not worked out and new orders have been trimmed."

At the same time, Mr. Smyth and others have noted, the continued strength of automobile sales and increased shipments of telecommunications equipment have kept some products in short supply.

The Semiconductor Industry Association's most recent survey of American, European and Japanese manufacturers showed that in July orders for all semiconductor products exceeded shipments by 6 percent, a figure that is expected to be revised upward. In June, it was 15 percent, and the high was reached in January, when orders outstripped shipments by 35 percent.

Industry executives say they do not believe the downward trend signals the beginning of troubles for the largest semiconductor makers.

"Until June, the limit on our bookings was how much we would allow the sales force to accept," said James W. Jarrett, a spokesman for Intel Corp., whose microprocessors have been among the most heavily sought.

Moreover, estimates for production and consumption this year remain high. The industry association estimates that U.S. manufacturers will ship \$13.5 billion in semiconductor products this year, up from \$9.6 billion in 1983.

Atari to Sell Faster Computer, Sees Return to Profitability

Associated Press

SUNNYVALE, California — Atari Corp. said Monday that it will begin selling more-powerful computers for the home and office at "rock-bottom prices" in 1985 and expects a return to profitability by the end of this year.

Atari, providing its first strategic outline since Warner Communications Inc. sold the company July 2, said it will introduce its new computers at a trade show in January in Las Vegas.

James L. Copland, Atari's vice president for marketing, declined comment when asked if Atari would make all of the new products it or market certain products from outside sources.

But he said, "We're gearing up for a very, very successful year beginning January 1985. I can assure you we'll be making a profit before then."

Atari, a video-game pioneer that later moved into the home-computer business, was sold for \$240 million in debt and other considerations to Jack Tramiel, founder and former head of Commodore International Ltd., the industry leader in home computers.

The sale came after Atari, hit by lagging demand for video games, bulging inventories and other problems, lost \$539 million in 1983.

In the first half of this year, Atari was mostly responsible for Warner incurring another \$540.8 million loss because of Atari's own operating losses and the loss Warner took in selling the company.

But rather than retreat from the video-game market, as some analysts had suggested, Mr. Copland said Atari will "very aggressively go after a larger share of the market."

At the same time, Atari will broaden its line of personal computers from eight-bit home models, that is, those that can process eight pieces of data simultaneously, to more-powerful 16-bit and 32-bit machines that can run more-complex software at faster speeds.

Mr. Copland said, "Knowing the pricing philosophy of Jack Tramiel, we're going to be having rock-bottom pricing."

Mr. Tramiel helped make Commodore the leader in home com-

puter sales, including imports from Japan, will be sold in the United States this year, up from \$7.76 billion last year.

The signs of confidence are everywhere. In Austin, Motorola has begun moving into a giant manufacturing plant in suburban Oak Hill, even though it is not complete, and at another plant, nonmanufacturing personnel have been moved into trailers to create more room for manufacture, and more shifts have been added.

Similarly, Mostek is running its Carrollton, Texas, and Colorado Springs plants seven days a week. Intel last month began volume production in its biggest plant yet in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Still, industry experts say they detect some nervousness about the expansion. Sharp downturns in demand in 1971, 1974 to 1975, and 1980 to 1982 forced heavy layoffs.

To avoid a repeat, many manufacturers are producing more proprietary chips for specific companies, rather than the commodity chips subject to market fluctuations.

Companies also seem less reluctant to "second source" their products, the industry term for permitting a competing manufacturer to produce a popular product, usually to return for royalties or reciprocal rights to produce the competitor's best product.

Advanced Micro Devices will soon be producing Intel's two newest microprocessors, the 80186 and the 80286.

COMPANY NOTES

BAT Industries is being allowed by the West German Cartel Office to raise its stake in Horion AG, a department-store chain, to 51 percent from 49 percent. The stake is held by BAT's wholly owned West German holding subsidiary, Batig Gesellschaft für Beteiligungen GmbH. Batig raised its shareholding earlier this month to 49 percent from 34 percent.

British Petroleum, Esso, Conoco and Getty-Opet will exploration contracts from Egypt in the Gulf of Suez and the eastern Sahara. The total value of the contracts was put at \$201.7 million.

Chrysler Corp. may not start contract talks with the United Auto Workers until next year, the chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, said. The contract, covering 65,000 domestic autoworkers, expires in October 1985, but Mr. Iacocca said he wants

First-Half Profit Seen for Bank In Hong Kong

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. is likely to report first-half earnings of about 1.04 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$133.3 million) Tuesday, compared with \$94 million dollars in the first half last year, analysts said Monday.

Strong growth in the Hong Kong economy, with exports up sharply, has benefited the group, they said. It is also likely to make reduced provisions for doubtful debts.

The chairman of the bank, Michael Sandberg, told the annual meeting in May that the bank had followed a conservative policy in accounting for all known bad and doubtful debts.

The bank does not generally detail its provisions against bad loans. Its 1983 annual report gave one example, that of group loans to the collapsed Carrion Investments Ltd. The bank said total involvement was under 200 million, and said provision had been made for anticipated losses.

The bank's first-half earnings rose to 964 million dollars in the 1983 first half, from \$88 million in the year-earlier period. For the full 1983 year ended Dec. 31, earnings rose to 2.49 billion dollars.

Opel Hopes New Kadett Will Lift Market Share

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — Adam Opel AG, the European subsidiary of General Motors Corp., is introducing a model next month that highlights broad changes in the company's production and design strategies.

The new model may help the company reverse a slide in its key West German market.

The car, to be built in West Germany, Belgium and Britain, is an updated version of Opel's popular Kadett, known in Britain as the Asra. The Kadett is a four-year-old workhorse that accounts for about 35 percent of the company's European sales.

Opel engineers claim the new Kadett's design makes it the car with the lowest wind-resistance factor on the German market.

Eventually, Opel's big new assembly lines at factories in Germany, Belgium and Britain are expected to turn out about 550,000 of the new Kadetts a year, using a modular system that reduces the cost of assembly by smoothing the flow of production lines.

Volkswagen was chided by critics because the new Golf looked very much like the old Rabbit, despite superior new engineering beneath the skin. Opel, however, has produced a new Kadett series

based on the old model's front-wheel-drive engineering, but wrapped in a daring new package. The curved lines of the new car are vaguely reminiscent of Ford's Sierra model.

Opel engineers claim the new Kadett's design makes it the car with the lowest wind-resistance factor on the German market.

Describing it as "probably the most progressive car that competes head-on with the Golf," Paul Schinofen, a critic at Auto Motor Sport, a leading trade publication, said the new Kadett put Opel's chances of dislodging Volkswagen from the No. 1 spot "under a good omen."

The European market has become increasingly competitive because of slower overall growth rates

AMC Head Says Car Industry Not Prosperous

United Press International

DETROIT — The chairman of American Motors Corp. says the U.S. auto industry is millions of dollars short of prosperity despite projections of \$11 billion in profits for 1984.

Paul Tippett, chairman of AMC, told the opening session of the Automotive News World Congress here that industry analysts' predictions of \$11 billion in profits in 1984 have made people forget that automakers lost more than \$4 billion in 1980 alone.

Total losses and capital investments for the companies in 1980-83

were \$42 billion, Mr. Tippett said, compared with \$6.5 billion in earnings for the first six months of 1984.

"We can be proud that we stuck to our guns to return to profitability, but we're still about \$33.5 billion shy of getting back to the starting gate in terms of the losses and investments of the past," Mr. Tippett said.

Mr. Tippett and other top AMC executives have not earned bonuses since 1975 because the company has not turned an annual profit, but his counterparts at General

Motors Corp. and Ford Motor Co. each received bonuses of close to \$1 million this year.

The AMC chairman said he did not want to get into a debate about the size or timing of the bonuses.

But he noted that the chairman of NCR was the highest paid U.S. executive. The leaders of First Boston, Fibro-Salomon and Sears, Roebuck and Co. all earned more than auto executives "even though, by any rational standard, those companies are smaller and less critical to the U.S. economy than the auto industry," Mr. Tippett said.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1984 has been published and may be obtained from:

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since almost offset or surpassed the current account surplus.

Especially, the recent high level of long-term fund outflows appears to be caused by a broadening interest rate differential between Japan and the U.S. Measured in the secondary market yield of long-maturity government bonds, the difference between the U.S. and the Japanese rates broadened to 6.03 percentage points at the end of June from 4.55 percentage points at the end of last year. The difference in the inflation-adjusted rate broadened to 3.54 percentage points at the end of May from 2.03 percentage points at the end of last year.

2) Falling import prices

owing to softness of primary product prices (including those of crude oil), as well as a continuously high exchange rate of the yen in comparison to the year in previous quarter.

3) Smooth improvement of supply and demand balance reflecting a moderate business recovery.

A sharp rise in prices is unlikely in the time being. As for wholesale prices, upward pressures will remain weak as a whole because forces that work to drive up prices, such as the yen's depreciation and a tighter supply-demand balance ensuring from business expansion, are expected to be largely cancelled out by downward effects from the cost side. As long as wholesale prices remain calm, consumer price advance will consequently be moderate.

In the meantime, exports, the locomotive of business recovery, are maintaining a robust upturn. On a customs clearance basis, they increased 20.3 per cent during April through June over the corresponding period of last year. Those to the U.S., a market that accounts for about one-third of Japan's total exports, posted an outstanding increase of 49.4 per cent. The growth rate, however, is expected to slow down in the months ahead because the U.S. economy is forecast to expand at a more sober pace in the latter half of the year.

Despite a likely slowdown in expansion of exports, the Japanese economy will continue to grow for the time being because domestic private demand has become bright.

Recovery of business capital investment has been particularly pronounced. It was responsible for 0.65 point of the 1.1 per cent gain in gross domestic private demand in the first three months of this year over the preceding quarter. Capital spending is believed to have continued to be strong in the subsequent months in the light of the trend of orders for machinery, a leading indicator, among other things. The Bank of Japan's short-term business survey (made in May) underscored the trend by showing that leading manufacturing concerns' capital investment programs for fiscal 1984 are 11 per cent ahead of their spending in fiscal 1983.

Another area of recovery is housing. Housing starts stayed above the year-earlier level for four months in a row since February. The year-to-year increase was particularly large in April and May — 10.9 per cent and 16.5 per cent, respectively. Housing investment appears to be coming out of the prolonged doldrums that set in following the second oil crisis, thanks to continued stability of building costs and a lowering of the housing loan interest rate by 2.01 per cent from the preceding month (but up 2.4 per cent over a year earlier). There are three factors that explain the remarkable price stability:

1) Fall of unit production cost due to moderate wage increases for two consecutive years (4.4 per cent in 1983 and 4.46 per cent in 1984), coupled with a sharp rise of the operating rate (an increase of 13.8 per cent between February 1983

and February 1984).

It also looks safe to assume that personal consumption will

continue to rise.

3) Continued stability of prices

One feature of the present recovery process is continued stability of prices. In June, for example, wholesale prices remained flat from the preceding month and went down by 0.4 per cent from a year earlier, while consumer prices in Tokyo dropped 1.0 per cent from the preceding month (but up 2.4 per cent over a year earlier). There are three factors that explain the remarkable price stability:

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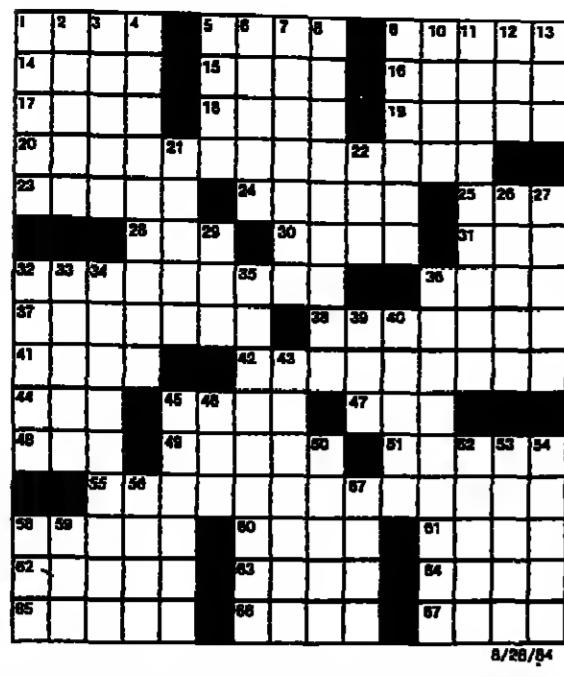
continue to rise.

3) Continued stability of prices

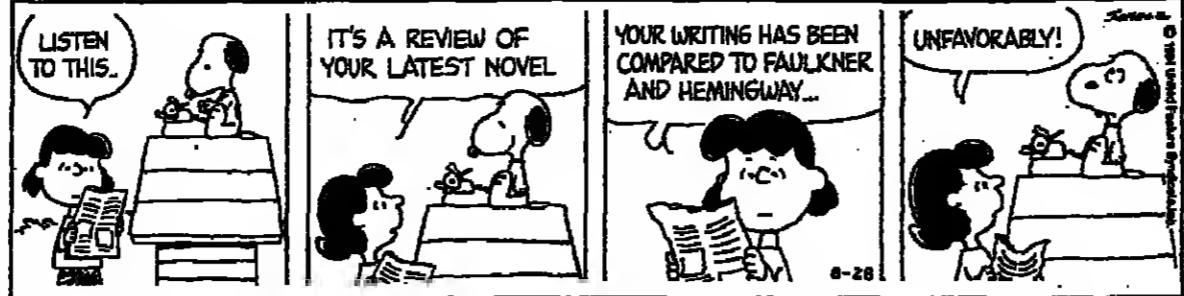
One feature of the present recovery process is continued stability of prices. In June, for example, wholesale prices remained flat from the preceding month and went down by 0.

U.S. Futures Aug. 27

Season	Season	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CONT.)								
2,020	2,030	2,030	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	-0.02
4,821	5,250	5,250	4,821	4,821	4,821	4,821	4,821	-0.02
4,824	5,250	5,250	4,824	4,824	4,824	4,824	4,824	-0.02
4,825	5,250	5,250	4,825	4,825	4,825	4,825	4,825	-0.02
4,826	5,250	5,250	4,826	4,826	4,826	4,826	4,826	-0.02
4,827	5,250	5,250	4,827	4,827	4,827	4,827	4,827	-0.02
4,828	5,250	5,250	4,828	4,828	4,828	4,828	4,828	-0.02
4,829	5,250	5,250	4,829	4,829	4,829	4,829	4,829	-0.02
4,830	5,250	5,250	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830	4,830	-0.02
4,831	5,250	5,250	4,831	4,831	4,831	4,831	4,831	-0.02
4,832	5,250	5,250	4,832	4,832	4,832	4,832	4,832	-0.02
4,833	5,250	5,250	4,833	4,833	4,833	4,833	4,833	-0.02
4,834	5,250	5,250	4,834	4,834	4,834	4,834	4,834	-0.02
4,835	5,250	5,250	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,835	4,835	-0.02
4,836	5,250	5,250	4,836	4,836	4,836	4,836	4,836	-0.02
4,837	5,250	5,250	4,837	4,837	4,837	4,837	4,837	-0.02
4,838	5,250	5,250	4,838	4,838	4,838	4,838	4,838	-0.02
4,839	5,250	5,250	4,839	4,839	4,839	4,839	4,839	-0.02
4,840	5,250	5,250	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840	4,840	-0.02
4,841	5,250	5,250	4,841	4,841	4,841	4,841	4,841	-0.02
4,842	5,250	5,250	4,842	4,842	4,842	4,842	4,842	-0.02
4,843	5,250	5,250	4,843	4,843	4,843	4,843	4,843	-0.02
4,844	5,250	5,250	4,844	4,844	4,844	4,844	4,844	-0.02
4,845	5,250	5,250	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	4,845	-0.02
4,846	5,250	5,250	4,846	4,846	4,846	4,846	4,846	-0.02
4,847	5,250	5,250	4,847	4,847	4,847	4,847	4,847	-0.02
4,848	5,250	5,250	4,848	4,848	4,848	4,848	4,848	-0.02
4,849	5,250	5,250	4,849	4,849	4,849	4,849	4,849	-0.02
4,850	5,250	5,250	4,850	4,850	4,850	4,850	4,850	-0.02
4,851	5,250	5,250	4,851	4,851	4,851	4,851	4,851	-0.02
4,852	5,250	5,250	4,852	4,852	4,852	4,852	4,852	-0.02
4,853	5,250	5,250	4,853	4,853	4,853	4,853	4,853	-0.02
4,854	5,250	5,250	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854	4,854	-0.02
4,855	5,250	5,250	4,855	4,855	4,855	4,855	4,855	-0.02
4,856	5,250	5,250	4,856	4,856	4,856	4,856	4,856	-0.02
4,857	5,250	5,250	4,857	4,857	4,857	4,857	4,857	-0.02
4,858	5,250	5,250	4,858	4,858	4,858	4,858	4,858	-0.02
4,859	5,250	5,250	4,859	4,859	4,859	4,859	4,859	-0.02
4,860	5,250	5,250	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860	4,860	-0.02
4,861	5,250	5,250	4,861	4,861	4,861	4,861	4,861	-0.02
4,862	5,250	5,250	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	4,862	-0.02
4,863	5,250	5,250	4,863	4,863	4,863	4,863	4,863	-0.02
4,864	5,250	5,250	4,864	4,864	4,864	4,864	4,864	-0.02
4,865	5,250	5,250	4,865	4,865	4,865	4,865	4,865	-0.02
4,866	5,250	5,250	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	4,866	-0.02
4,867	5,250	5,250	4,867	4,867	4,867	4,867	4,867	-0.02
4,868	5,250	5,250	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	4,868	-0.02
4,869	5,250	5,250	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	4,869	-0.02
4,870	5,250	5,250	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870	4,870	-0.02
4,871	5,250	5,250	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	4,871	-0.02
4,872	5,250	5,250	4,872	4,872	4,872	4,872	4,872	-0.02
4,873	5,250	5,250	4,873	4,873	4,873	4,873	4,873	-0.02
4,874	5,250	5,250	4,874	4,874	4,874	4,874	4,874	-0.02
4,875	5,250	5,250	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	4,875	-0.02
4,876	5,250	5,250	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	4,876	-0.02
4,877	5,250	5,250	4,877	4,877	4,877	4,877	4,877	-0.02
4,878	5,250	5,250	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	-0.02
4,879	5,250	5,250	4,879	4,879	4,879	4,879	4,879	-0.02
4,880	5,250	5,250	4,880	4,880	4,880	4,880	4,880	-0.02
4,881	5,250	5,250	4,881	4,881	4,881	4,881	4,881	-0.02
4,882	5,250	5,250	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882	4,882	-0.02
4,883	5,250	5,250	4,883	4,883	4,883	4,883	4,883	-0.02
4,884	5,250	5,250	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	4,884	-0.02
4,885	5,250	5,250	4,885	4,885	4,885	4,885	4,885	-0.02
4,886	5,250	5,250	4,886	4,886	4,886	4,886	4,886	-0.02
4,887	5,250	5,250	4,887	4,887	4,887	4,887	4,887	-0.02
4,888	5,250	5,250	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	-0.02
4,889	5,250	5,250	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,889	4,889	-0.02
4,890	5,250	5,250	4,890	4,890	4,890	4,890	4,890	-0.02
4,891	5,250	5,250	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	-0.02
4,892	5,250	5,250	4,892	4,892	4,892	4,892	4,892	-0.02
4,893	5,250	5,250	4,893	4,893	4,893	4,893	4,893	-0.02
4,894	5,250	5,250	4,894	4,894	4,894	4,894	4,894	-0.02
4,895	5,250	5,250	4,895	4,895	4,895	4,895	4,895	-0.02
4,896	5,250	5,250	4,896	4,896	4,896	4,896	4,896	-0.02
4,897	5,250	5,250	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897	4,897	-0.02
4,898	5,250	5,250	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	4,898	-0.02
4,899	5,250	5,250	4,899	4,899	4,899	4,899	4,899	-0



PEANUTS



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BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS
1 Blind feature
5 Cousin of the pompano
9 Disclosed
14 Extensive work
15 Pigeon coop
16 Pico de — in
17 Spine —
18 Lake in the U.S.S.R.
19 Peruvians pillaged by Pisarro
20 Uplifting
23 One for the plus column
24 Book for Pierre
25 Red Cross purpose
26 Defeat car
30 She performers
31 — Jims
32 Encodes
36 Merganser
37 Hoffmann
38 Adjective for a hemisphere
41 Baking apple
42 Vinegar
43 Alls, in a way
45 Ids
Counters

47 Rocky hill
48 Author
49 Carries on
51 Friend of
Kukla
55 Blocks
58 Metric measure
60 Larvian port
61 Antelopes of Africa
62 Processes beef
63 Prepare for printing
64 Her epithet was Argela
65 Garment addition
66 Snaky ones
67 Three-spot
1 Took back
12 Greek letter
13 Tres preceder
21 Shopping-list notations
22 Org. sponsoring voc. ed.
26 "If — A Rich Man"
27 Hugh or Churchill
29 Oriental accessory
32 Leather weapon
33 Late cardinal
34 Swains
35 Fls. sight
36 Morse-Madden song
39 River islet
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43 Atop
45 Hemingway
46 Tank contents
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52 Solitary one
53 Acustom
54 Reptiler product
56 River of France
57 Broadway musical
58 Fls. preceder
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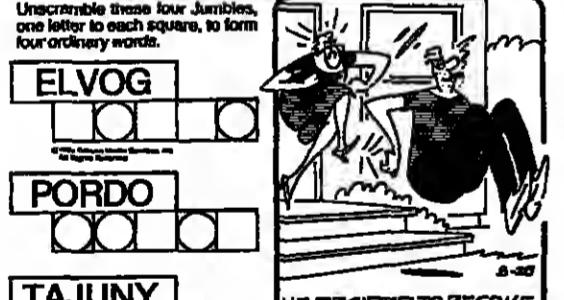
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DENNIS THE MENACE



"DO YOU THINK OL' RUFF WOULD LOOK GOOD WITH A CRENCH ALL OVER?"

JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Herst Arnold and Bob Lee



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SPORTS

Clemson, Auburn Top Country's Toughest Region

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not since the 1981 season, when Clemson went 11-0 and beat Nebraska, 22-15, in the Orange Bowl, has a major-college football team finished with an undefeated and untied record. Clemson also finished with the No. 1 ranking for the first time.

But there was a dark cloud above Clemson as it was undergoing a National Collegiate Athletic Association investigation. Clemson was eventually placed on a two-year probation for recruiting and other violations.

The probation period ends Nov. 25, but the Atlantic Coast voted by 5-2 to extend the punishment and bar the Tigers from appearing on live television this season and from bowl game this coming winter.

The ACC, however, could do little to weaken the Clemson team this season, or strengthen its schedule. As a result, the Tigers appear to have the best chance of any team in Division I-A to go undefeated and untied. Since a won-lost record is the most important element used in voting for the final ranking, Clemson is picked here as the No. 1 team in the nation for 1984.

Auburn, which may actually have the best team, is the No. 2 choice simply because it has a more testing schedule than Clemson's. Auburn was to begin its season Monday night against Miami, which was voted the top team last season in news-agency polls.

Texas and Florida State (both road games) are among Auburn's nonconference foes, and the Southeastern Conference, its league, is one of the strongest in the nation, implying that the SEC is stronger than the neighboring ACC. Pat Dye, the Auburn coach, said, "Clemson is like an SEC team playing in the ACC."

The SEC may have more strong teams than any other conference in the country and the South may have more strength than any other region. Miami and Florida State, both independents; Auburn, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and LSU, all SEC members, and Clemson, the ACC favorite, are all excellent teams. And Coach Joe Morrison is building South Carolina, another independent, for the future.

Although there is no room for Louisiana State in the season top 20, it could be the biggest surprise of the season under a new coach, Bill Arnsparger. Pur LSU down is tied for No. 21 with Brigham Young. Florida needs to prove finally that it can make it through a season with its excellent talent before getting a pre-season top-10 nod.

Mike Eppley, the Clemson quarterback who excels in basketball and baseball as well, was rated No. 3 in passing efficiency by the NCAA last season. At 6 feet 3 inches and 315 pounds (1.90 meters, 142.8 kilograms), William Perry may be the best middle guard in the nation, and he will be joined by his little brother, Michael, a defensive tackle, who is 6-1 and 263.

Clemson's coach, Danny Ford, has strength on both sides of the football and no opponent to give him sleepless nights other than Georgia on Sept. 22. Clemson hasn't lost an ACC game in three seasons and plays all seven conference foes this fall. Appalachian State, Virginia Tech and South Carolina complete the schedule.

For Auburn, Bo Jackson is a superb running back in the wifeshow and a Heisman Trophy candidate as a junior. There is added running talent there with Brent Fullwood, but there seems to be a quarterback problem with the

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREVIEW

departure of Randy Campbell. Dye said, however, that Auburn would be better at quarterback this season than last; junior Pat Washington will probably start but will split time with senior Mike Mana.

Mississippi might have the best sophomore quarterback in NCAA history in Bernie Kosar. And he may be able to help the Hurricanes overcome the difficulty of having to play four games in 20 days, all on the road, including the first two in six days. Jimmy Johnson, the new head coach, inherits an offensive line of returning starters to ease the task for Kosar against Auburn Monday and then against Florida Saturday night. Then come, among others, Michigan, Florida State, Notre Dame, Pitt and Boston College.

Alabama has considerable strength because more than a dozen starters are returning for Coach Ray Perkins's second season as successor to the late Bear Bryant. These returnees were on the team that upset Southern Methodist in the 1984 Sun Bowl. But Alabama needs a quarterback to replace Walter Lewis. The top candidate is Mike Shula, whose father Don is the coach of the Miami Dolphins. Ricky Moore and Kerry Grode should provide the running attack.

Nebraska lost four players who signed professional contracts worth a total of \$10 million, led by the tailback Mike Rozier, after narrowly missing the final No. 1 ranking last season. But Coach Tom Osborne's system is perennial, and Jeff Smith will replace Rozier. With UCLA and Oklahoma as its strongest opposition — eight weeks apart — Nebraska

could get the top spot if it slip away in the Orange Bowl last Jan. 2.

Pittsburgh, which is pushing left tackle Bill Fralie as a Heisman Trophy candidate, will be tested quickly by Brigham Young on Saturday and by Oklahoma Sept. 15. If Coach Foge Fazio can get the Panthers through those two games successfully, they could have their best record since 1976 when they finished No. 1.

Penn State could be just as good as No. 3 in the East, behind Pitt and Boston College, which rates higher because of its senior quarterback Doug Flutie. The little magician has another solid team with which to work and he has the usual difficult schedule.

Penn State and Florida State are two independents that do not appear to be top-10 teams, although each has an outstanding running back — sophomore D.J. Dozier at Penn State and the senior Greg Allen at Florida State.

West Virginia lost Jeff Hostetter at quarterback, but still has Paul Woodside placekicking, which is one of the reasons the Mountaineers won't drop off much. Syracuse should improve, and Navy has Napoleon McCallum, its best running back since Joe Bellino.

Iowa and Ohio State are the best in the Big Ten with Michigan third. Coaching gives the Hawkeyes a slight edge over the Buckeyes, although OSU has one of the biggest groups of experienced returnees in the nation, including Mike Tomczak at quarterback. Iowa still has Chuck Long as quarterback; he was rated the country's No. 2 passer in efficiency last season.

UCLA and Arizona State should be the best in the Pacific Ten. The Bruins, like Clemson, have a favorable schedule, but the Sun Devils may get the edge when these teams meet in Tempe, Arizona, on Oct. 27.

It could be Notre Dame Coach Gerry Faust's last chance to quiet his detractors. Improvement is expected this season because the team is seasoned and the schedule seems comparatively lighter. Next season, Faust's final year of a five-year contract, the schedule will be stronger. Allen Pinkett, the junior tailback, could earn the school's first Heisman Trophy since quarterback John Huarte in 1964.

Oklahoma has recovered from the departure of the tailback Marcus Dupree after last season's Texas game and must now return to winning convincingly.

Texas A & M Coach Jackie Sherrill finally seems to have a quarterback in Kevin Murray. The Aggies could finish second to Texas in the Southwest Conference and maybe better.



When a hole opened up as the Arlington Million field turned for home, Chris McCarron guided John Henry up between Nijinsky's Secret, left, and Royal Heroine. Then it was clear sailing for the 9-year-old gelding, thoroughbred racing's all-time leading money winner.

John Henry Victor in Arlington Million

By Steven Crist
New York Times Service

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill.

— It seemed as if everyone at Arlington Park was rooting for John Henry to win the Arlington Million Sunday, and the Methuselah of thoroughbred racing did not let them down. The 9-year-old gelding, whose entire career has defied time and credibility, won so easily it was difficult to remember that horses of his age are supposed to be out to pasture.

The rote began at the top of the stretch, as Royal Heroine clung to a length lead turning for home and John Henry swung into high gear.

He accelerated and went after her, catching her just before the eighth pole and then drawing away to a 1 1/4-length margin over the only filly in the race.

Three lengths farther back, Gato

del Sol got up for third in a four-way photo over Nijinsky's Secret, Hot Touch and Majesty's Prince.

Desert Wine, second choice at 3-10, finished last with no apparent excuse.

Thoroughbred racing's all-time leading money winner paid \$4.20 as the favorite in a field of 12 and ran the mile and a quarter on grass under Chris McCarron on 2-1/2/3.

John Henry won \$600,000, boosting his lifetime earnings to \$5,482,977 — \$1.4 million of which

the San Diego Zoo and let him give pony rides."

In any case, John Henry was to be flown to New York on Monday, bedded down in the Rokeby Stable barn at Belmont Park and will make his next start in the Man o' War Stakes at Belmont Park Sept. 22.

His victory Sunday was as easy as they come, although it was certainly aided by the weakest field ever assembled for this race. Royal Heroine, who has frequently beaten colts and went off at a ridiculous high 14-1, took the lead from the start, with Nijinsky's Secret moving into second on the outside and John Henry soon taking third, hugging the rail most of the way to the wire.

McCarron saved ground throughout, knowing that Nijinsky's Secret has a habit of bearing out in the late going. McCarron was waiting for a hole to open; it did when they turned for home. Urging him only with his hands until he had taken the lead, when McCarron hit him once, he swung John Henry outside of Royal Heroine and kept him on a straight course all the way to the wire.

The victory made John Henry a contender for the horse of the year title, which he won three years ago, and the strong favorite for the year's champion grass horse.

If he wins, that he will become the oldest horse ever to be voted a champion.

Even the trainers of the runners-up could not bring themselves to complain.

John Gosden says Royal Heroine is the best grass filly in the country, "but how are you going to beat John Henry? It's like running against some mythical being."

Charlie Whittingham, whose horses have been defeated in 17 of John Henry's 37 career victories, had a special perspective.

"Horses of mine John Henry was beating a few years ago, now they're sires and I'm training their offspring," he mused. "Just think of it: John Henry not only beats my horses, but he could end up beating my horses' children."

Royals Win on Pryor's Homer in 16th, Move Into 2d

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Greg Pryor, playing for injured third baseman George Brett, hit a two-out home run in the 16th inning to give the Kansas City Royals a 6-5 victory over the Chicago White Sox here Sunday.

Combined with losses by Minnesota and California, the victory

in the third when Julio Cruz doubled and scored on Rudy Law's single. Law went to second on Carlton Fisk's single and scored on an error. Chicago added a run in the fourth and took the lead, 5-4, on Fisk's two-run eighth-inning home run off reliever Dan Quisenberry.

The Royals tied it in the eighth when Sheridan scored on Dotson's wild pitch.

Blue Jays 2, Twins 1

In Minneapolis, Dave Stieb pitched a four-hitter and struck out a career-high 11 and Lance Melling won 3-2 for the Twins. Stieb was 3-3 and scored both runs in Toronto's 2-1 decision over Minnesota.

Pryor hit Brett's 3-2 pitch just over the left-field wall at the 385-foot mark for the fourth homer of the season. Larry Gura pitched two innings of relief to gain his 12th victory.

Pryor wasn't thinking home run when he came up to bat. Frank White had opened the 16th with a single and had moved to second on a fielder's choice. "I was looking to make contact, just a single or a double," said Pryor, "anything to get Frank home and us off the field. It was hurt, my hands hurt. In extra innings, you get very fatigued, but you can't let up." But reliever Bert Roberts kicked White off second for the ninth's second out.

"After the pickup I was just looking to keep the inning alive," said Pryor. "When the count got to 1-and-2, I was pretty certain Royal would come in with a fast ball. He did and I went with it."

The Royals got to Rich Dotson for four runs in the first. Pat Sheridan's bloop single scored Willie Wilson. Sheridan scored on Jorge Orta's double and Darryl Motte hit his 13th homer of the year.

The White Sox cut the lead to 4-2

Phillies 10, Dodgers 8

In the National League, in Philadelphia, Von Hayes's two-run single climaxed a six-run eighth that rallied the Phillies past Los Angeles, 10-8.

Cubs 5, Braves 0

In Chicago, Leon Durham ended an 0-for-12 batting slump by hitting two homers and driving in four runs as the Cubs downed Atlanta, 5-0.

Pirates 7, Reds 1

In Pittsburgh, Brian Harper

drove in three runs with a single and a two-run home run while Johnny Ray went 3-for-4 and scored three times as the Pirates swamped Cincinnati, 7-1.

Mets 11, Giants 6

In New York, Keith Hernandez hit a three-run home run to cap a five-run fourth and Kelvin Chapman hit his first career grand slam in the sixth to power the Mets to an 11-6 victory over San Francisco.

Padres 2, Expos 1

In Montreal, catcher Bruce

Lobach's bases-empty homer in the eighth was the difference as San Diego edged the Expos, 2-1. Lobach, substituting for Terry Kennedy, who was being rested, hit his second home run of the season off starter Dan Schatzeder (7-1).

Cardinals 3, Astros 2

In Houston, Ozzie Smith drove in two runs, David Green had three hits and Bruce Sutter picked up his major league-leading 35th save to spark St. Louis to a 3-2 decision over the Astros.



Denis Watson

Denis Watson Takes Series Golf by 2

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

AKRON, Ohio — Denis Watson, a 28-year-old from Zimbabwe, gained his second victory on the PGA tour Sunday, just two weeks after his first, by beating Bruce Lietzke by two strokes in the World Series of Golf.

A magnificent approach with a wedge — 153 yards and over huge trees at the par-4 14th hole — was the key for Watson. He scored par 70 on the Firestone Country Club's South Course for a total of 271 and the \$126,000 first prize.

Lietzke, who took the lead at the seventh hole, slipped back to a tie at No. 11 and lost it at 14. Then Lietzke put a gambling pitch to the 16th green into the water ended up 70/73.

Watson earned \$72,000 for winning the Buick Open Aug. 12. He has been on the tour since 1981 and has earned \$201,600 in the last three weekends, including \$3,600 for 73rd place in the PGA Championship.

Lietzke went two shots up at

the eighth hole, but Watson had shot back with a bird at No. 9. They were tied when Watson birdied No. 11.

So No. 14 settled the issue after neither man had a good tee shot. At first it appeared that Watson came off the worse, because his drive hit a cart path and bounded 40 yards farther right than it would have if the ball had landed on grass.

Lietzke was in the left rough and

needed only to hook an 8-iron around a tree to get near or on the green.

"I went to my ball and there was no shot to the green," Watson said. "But I made one." He hit his wedge high through the limbs of fir trees and far enough to reach the green. His ball stopped 10 feet from the pin.

Lietzke tried his little hook, but it didn't work and he left his 8-iron shot out to the right. He chipped to the green but was 20 feet short of the pin and two-putted for bogey-3. Watson sank his second putt at 14 for his par and a one-shot lead.

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SCOREBOARD

PEOPLE

Mary McCarthy Feted, Grows at Progress

Mary McCarthy received the Edward MacDowell Medal at the MacDowell artists colony to Peabody, New Hampshire, Sunday for her career as an author. She proceeded to show that, at the age of 72, she still has her gavel and her claws. "As a person and a writer, I seem to have had little effect on improving the world I came into," McCarthy, who now lives in Paris, said in her acceptance speech. "I can see deterioration in every area of life. The belief in progress that animated my youth has vanished." She reviled Cuisinarts, word processors and credit cards. "The more labor, the better," she said.

The 17-year-old girlfriend of Bjorn Borg, 28, who is divorcing his wife, is pregnant, the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported Sunday. "Yes, it's true. We're having a baby. I'm three months pregnant," Jamie Lee Curtis was quoted as saying. Borg denied the report Monday as at a news conference, where Björn did not speak. He said the two had decided in advance that she would say nothing about their personal relations.

Marielle Dietrich has broken her silence after eight years for a West German documentary about her life and acting career, which included 53 films by 1976. "I must tell you that I never took my career seriously," she told director Maxime Schell during an interview at her Paris home for "Marielle," a 90-minute film that features 60 minutes of Dietrich's conversation but not a single shot of her as she is today. "This doesn't mean that I didn't perform very correctly," she said, "but I was never impressed by my work." Dietrich, whose birth date is variously listed as 1901 and 1904, refused to allow filming of her or her apartment. "No one has, no one ever will, enter my private world," she said.

Vice President George Bush became a grandfather again Sunday. Bush was socializing on the South Lawn during a picnic marking Women's Equality Day when word came from Boston that his daughter Dorothy and her husband, Billy LaBlaud, had had a boy. The 10-month-old boy was named Samuel Bush LaBlaud.

ART BUCHWALD

The Husband Factor

WASHINGTON — Mildred Schmidlapp came home from lunch the other day and told Bert Schmidlapp the "girls" wanted her to run for mayor of Five Corners. "Are you out of your mind?" said Schmidlapp. "If you run for public office I'll have to produce my tax returns."

"What's wrong with that?" Mildred wanted to know.

"Everyone will know how much money I make."

"So, what's the big deal? You didn't do anything wrong when you filled out your tax return, did you?"

"Everyone does something wrong when he makes out his tax return. How could you do otherwise with the crazy forms they require you to fill out?"

"Well, as long as it's an honest mistake people won't fault you."

"I'm not worried about people. I'm worried about the IRS. You release my tax return to the public and I'll have 20 agents down here going over every face of my business."

"I don't see why I should give up my political ambitions because you're afraid of the IRS."

"Look, I run an honest car dealership in this town — at least as honest as any other car dealer. But in order to meet my bills I can't give all my money to Uncle Sam."

"Then what you're saying is I have something to be afraid of if my tax return is made public."

"Everyone has something to be afraid of when his tax return is published. The only thing the IRS has going for it is fear."

"Why didn't you tell me this before?"

"Because you didn't give a hoot."

Sushi for the Guinness Book

The Associated Press

TOKYO — In a summer festival in Kyoto, Japan, on Sunday 2,500 people rolled an 800-meter-long (2,625-foot) sushi to break a Guinness Book world record. Sushi is a dish made of marinated fish and wrapped with rice in seaweed.



Buchwald

An Update on the War Between the Sexes in Movies

By Janet Maslin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's been a long while since Hollywood abandoned its traditional model for relations between the sexes: the boy-meets-girl, boy-loses-girl, boy-gets-girl romance, followed by a middle-aged period devoted, happily or otherwise, to intense domesticity.

It's even been a while since, in the early '70s, changing perceptions of men's and women's social roles left Hollywood increasingly unable to deal with romantic relationships at all. Hollywood's bewilderment in a period of vigorous social change brought about movies in which the lovers never quite fell in love, or the kinds of working-woman stories in which Jane Fonda (as she did to "The China Syndrome") came home alone to a pet turtle and an answering machine. This cinematic cease-fire in the battle between the sexes has been prolonged and uneasy. But it now appears to be drawing to a close.

What has followed may not be any improvement, if this summer's movies accurately signal Hollywood's mood — for what we have begun to see on the screen is a highly charged confusion about sex-roles and the nature of romantic involvement today. The absence of a clear model for sexual relationships has generated inevitable frustration, which can take any of several forms.

"But you've always been supportive of women running for political office," Mildred said. "Now you're talking out of the other side of your mouth."

"When I said women, I used to never think you'd toss your hat in the ring."

"The only reason I'm doing it is that I believe I'd make a very good mayor, and the machine in this town has been in office long enough."

"The machine you're talking about buys all its police cars from me."

"Well, it's wrong. The contract should go to the lowest bidder. That's out of the things I'm going to campaign for."

"That's just great. You take on the machine and they'll see that our buys a fire from me."

"Honest government is more important than selling cars."

"I agree. So how do I make a buck while you're running for mayor of Five Corners?"

"That's your problem. If I'm going to run for public office I shouldn't know how you make your living."

sexual treachery of 1940s film noir. In the wake of feminism and the counteractions it has provoked, these films depict men and women who seem enraged less by the failure to possess or control one another than by their inability to make contact at all.

Ever since "An Unmarried Woman" threw down the gauntlet, Hollywood has examined increasingly combative domestic situations. Even "The Big Chill," last year's friendliest and best-humored movie, painted what was finally a grim picture of relations between the sexes. At the end of the film, one woman had given up on the conventional family altogether; a married couple had made a staggering and rather implausible gesture of sexual generosity, in agreeing that the husband ought to father a friend's baby; and the only new lovers in the film were a pair of the walking wounded.

Aside from "An Officer and a Gentleman," which brought new stylishness to an essentially old-fashioned story, there have been virtually no successful screen romances in the past few years. There have been faintly hostile domestic portraits, like the role-reversal comedy "Mr. Mom," in which the joking never quite concealed the anger Michael Keaton's househusband felt about his wife's career. And there have been troubled love stories, as in "Heart Like a Wheel," that ended badly.

Far more real than these confessions is the anger and frustration that more serious mainstream movies have begun to reveal. In the interval between "Raiders of the Lost Ark" and "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom," Indie's sidekick has evolved from the smart, feisty heroine Karen Allen played to the complaining, gold-digging, more selfish creature played by Kate Capshaw. And in "Grandview, U.S.A.," Jamie Lee Curtis cuts a paradoxical figure as the voluptuous but tomboyish owner of a demolition derby arena.

"Tightrope" is cast in the usual Clint Eastwood mold, but its departures are fascinating from the standpoint of his character's sexual evolution. Eastwood once again plays a stably, self-denying detective, called Wes Black. But this time he is supposed to be a single father raising two young daughters and his darker impulses are less tightly controlled. When he is assigned to investigate a series of sex crimes, Wes finds himself hamming most of the more lurid dives in New Orleans, and unable to resist some of the prostitutes he interrogates. The movie doesn't dwell on the details of this, but it does intimate that Wes is using his police handcuffs with these women in some recreational capacity.

More than merely showing

Eastwood to a kinkier light,



Kelly LeBrock and Gene Wilder in "The Woman in Red"; Jamie Lee Curtis in "Grandview, U. S. A."

"Tightrope" tries to contrast Wes's seamy side with an opposite extreme. It involves him with a blunt, makeup-less feminist, played with some delicacy by Genevieve Bujold, who teaches self-defense at a rape crisis center. Throughout the film he indeed seems to be struggling with these polarities, and showing concern for his daughters' developing sexual awareness.

A less overt but no less heated battle of sexual opposites is waged in "The Bostonians," in which a man and woman compete fiercely for the loyalty of the same naive, malleable young girl. The victory of heterosexual love is anything but triumphant here; the film has sweetened the ending but made it only slightly less tragic than Henry James's novel. And in "The Natural," the shooting of

Eastwood to a kinkier light, the anger, uncertainty and wish-fulfillment that are emerging in current films may not bode well for society at large. But for filmgoers, the development must be considered in large part a healthy one. Even the most unrealistic of these films bring Hollywood closer to addressing recent changes in the sex roles of both men and women, however obliquely filmmakers may choose to do so. Granted, the fantasies are often inattractive. But even the most indirect consideration of these issues marks some form of progress over the obliviousness and avoidance that have long prevailed. If anything is certain, it is that it will be a long time before Hollywood again begins producing great numbers of love stories with which today's audiences can happily identify. And even longer before those love stories have happy endings.

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